

First Measurement of the Small Scale Structure of the Intergalactic Medium

Starring:
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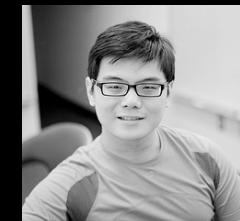
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M. White



K.G. Lee



J. Stern



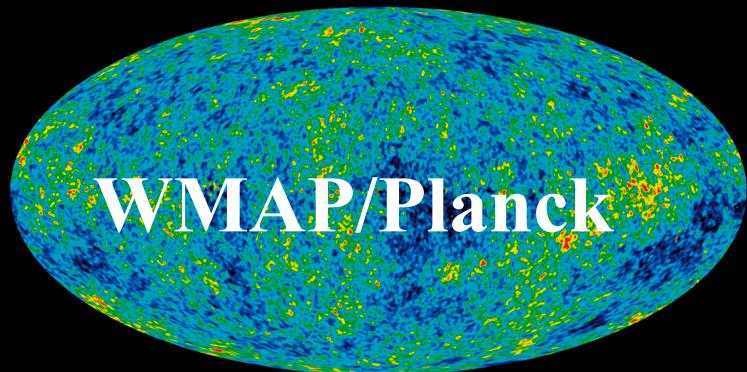
UCB
Feb 16, 2016

visit us @ www.mpia.de/ENIGMA

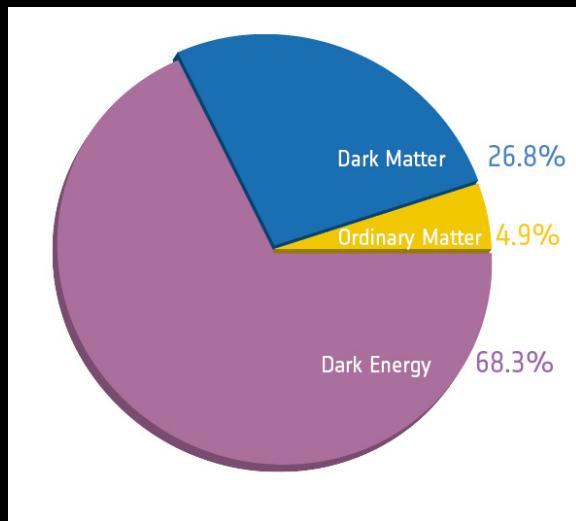
Outline

- **Introduction to the intergalactic medium (IGM) and cosmic reionization**
- **Pressure smoothing scale of the IGM:**
 - **Pressure smoothing physics**
 - **How quasar pairs can measure it**
 - **Results of first measurement**

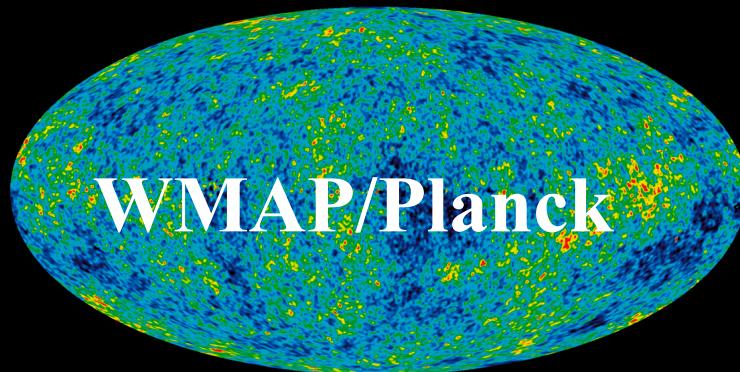
The Bedrock of Cosmic Structure



CMB gives energy contents
and initial conditions

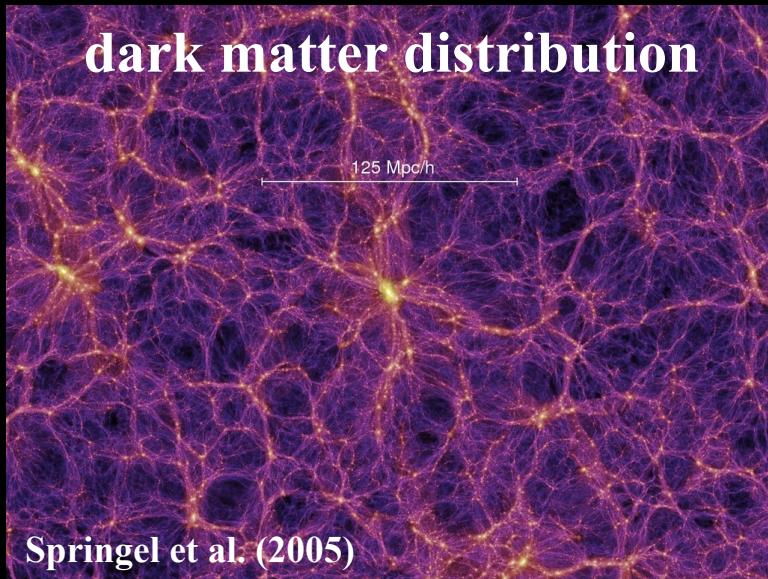


The Bedrock of Cosmic Structure

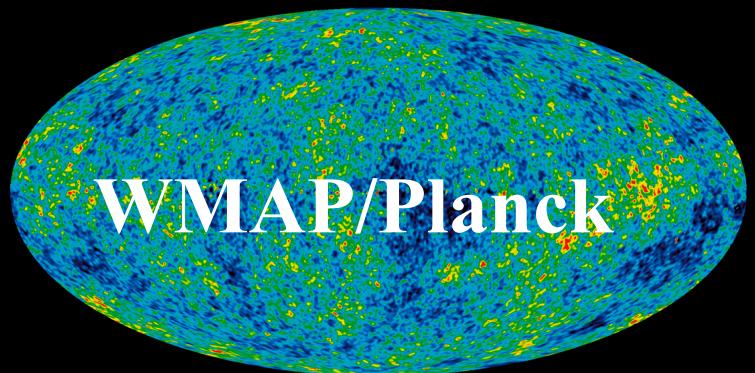


WMAP/Planck

ab initio ↓ theory

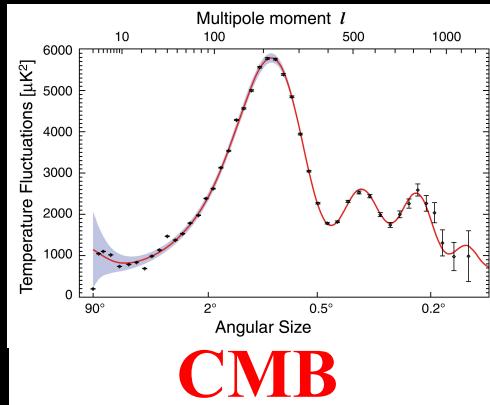


The Bedrock of Cosmic Structure

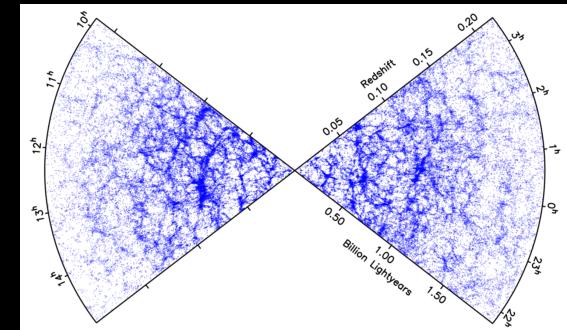


WMAP/Planck

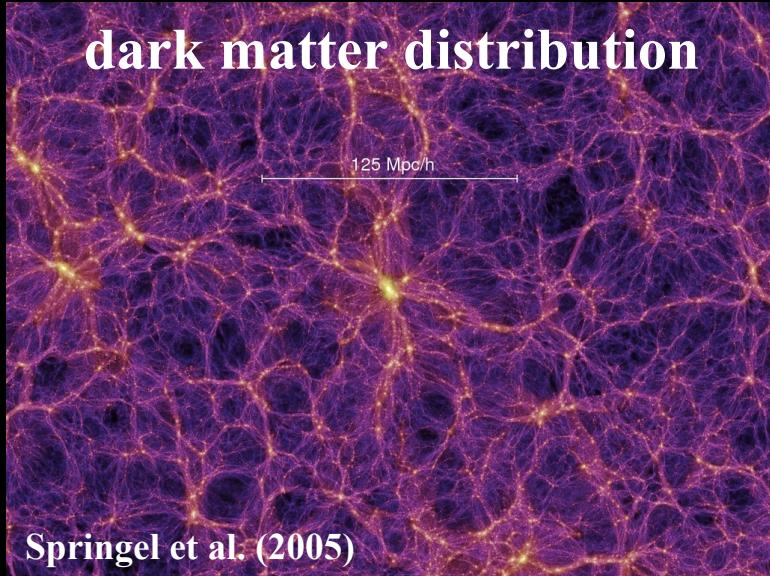
ab initio ↓ theory



CMB



Galaxy Clustering



dark matter distribution

Springel et al. (2005)

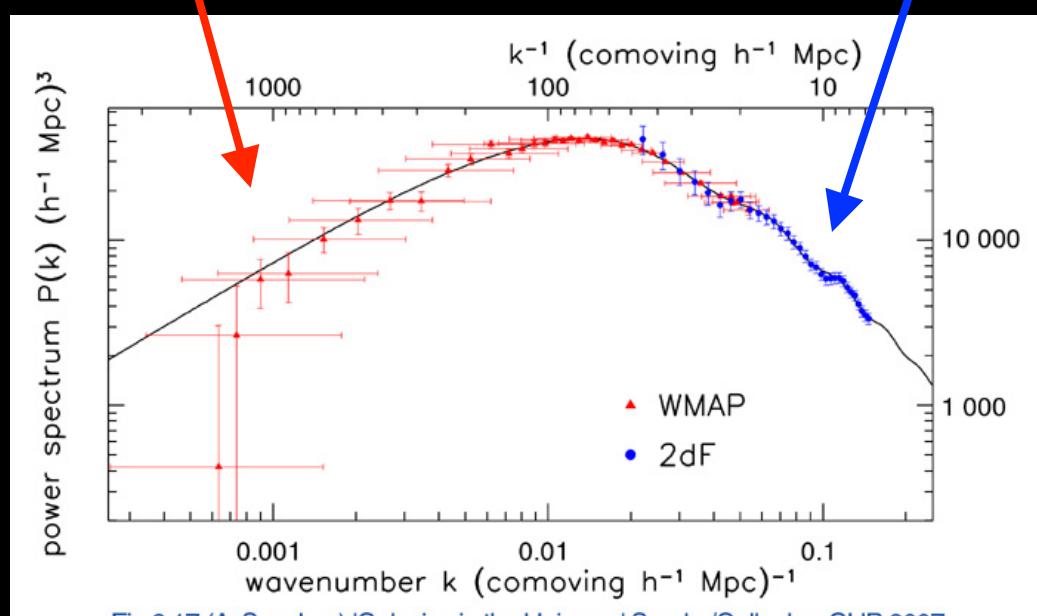
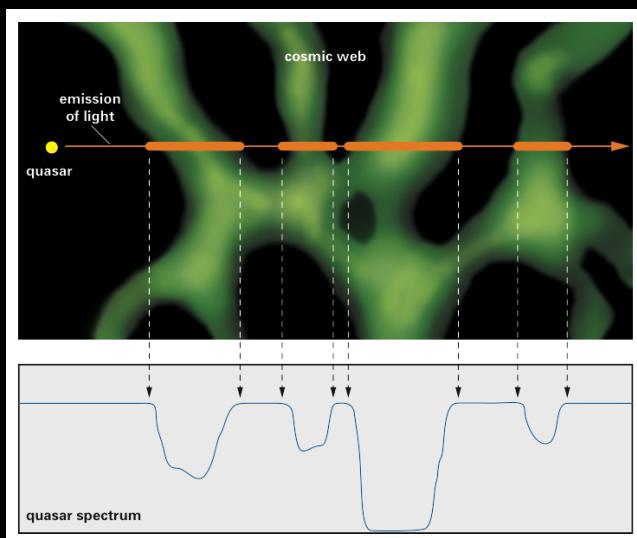
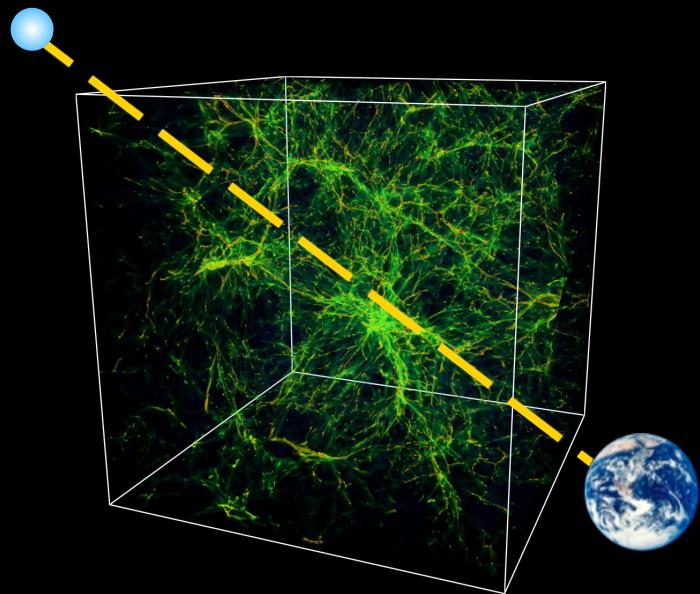
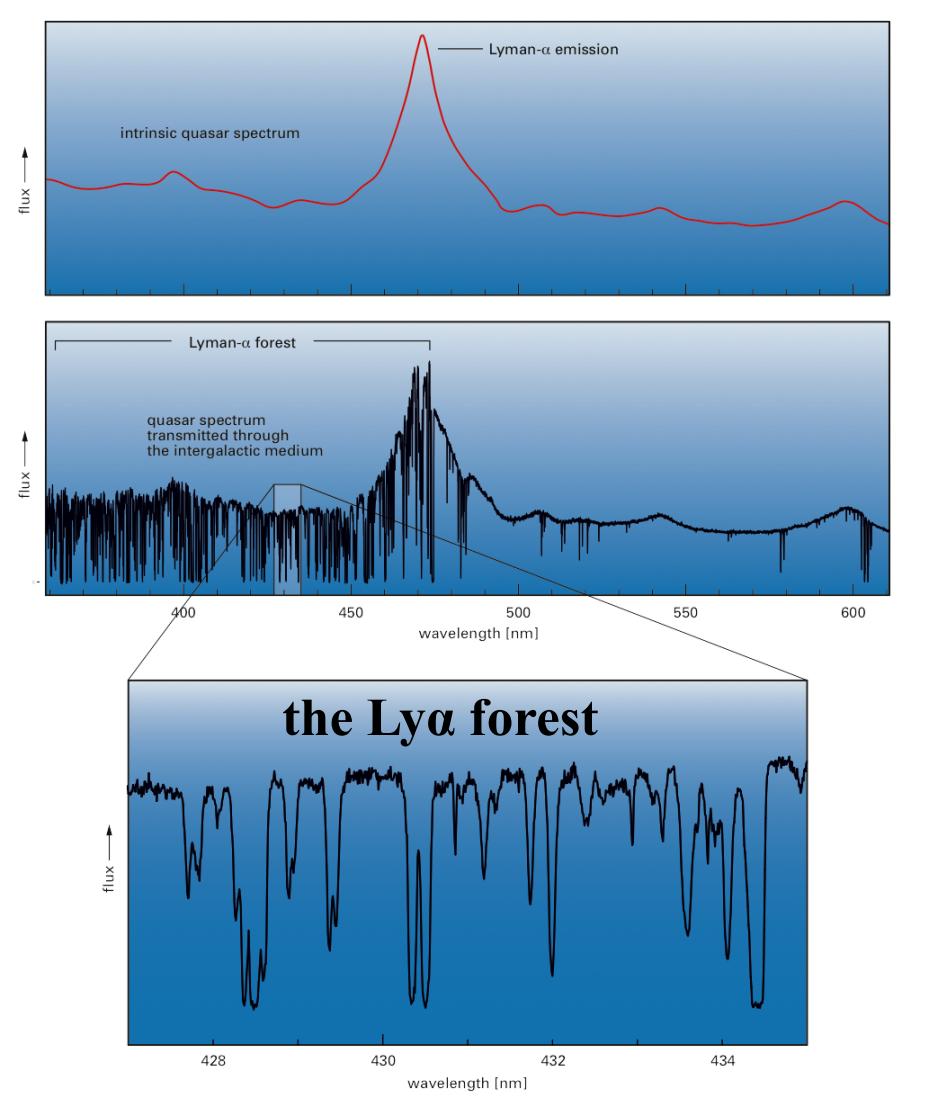


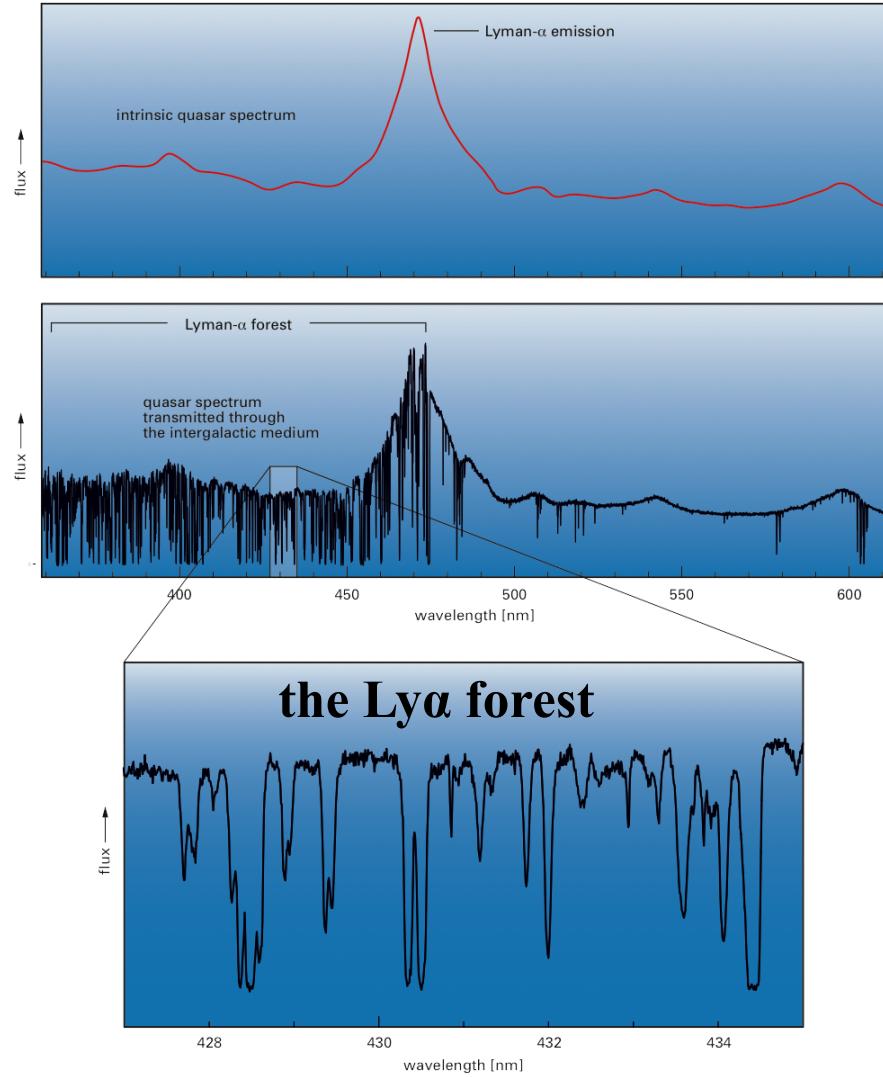
Fig 8.17 (A. Sanchez) 'Galaxies in the Universe' Sparke/Gallagher CUP 2007

What about the baryons?

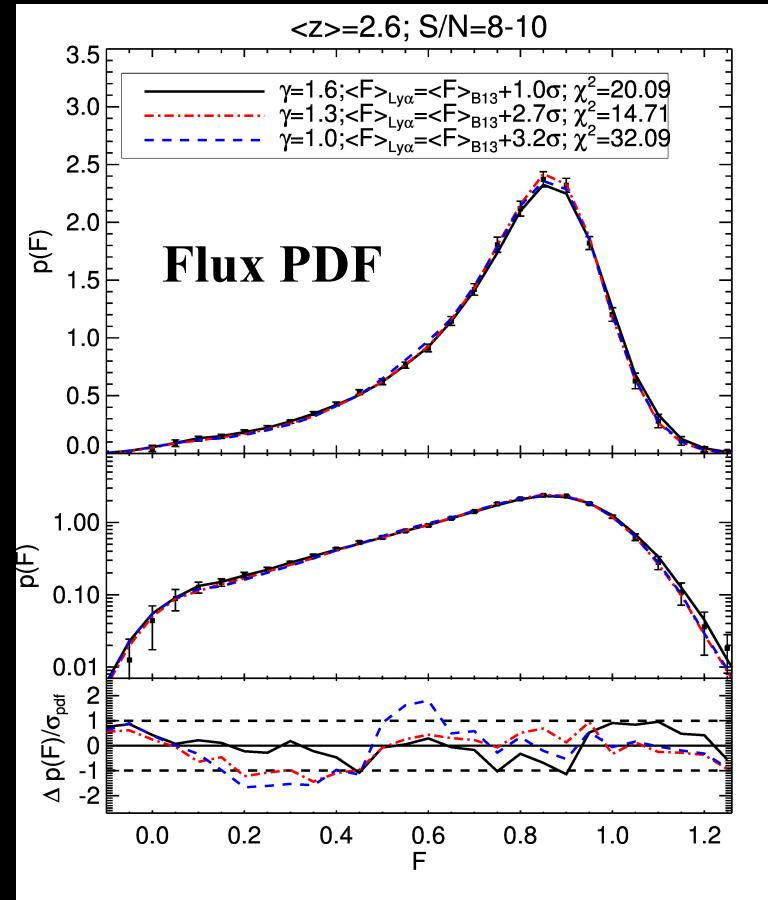
Baryons in the Intergalactic Medium (IGM)



Baryons in the Intergalactic Medium (IGM)



Ly α Forest Probability Distribution Function (PDF) from SDSS-III/ BOSS

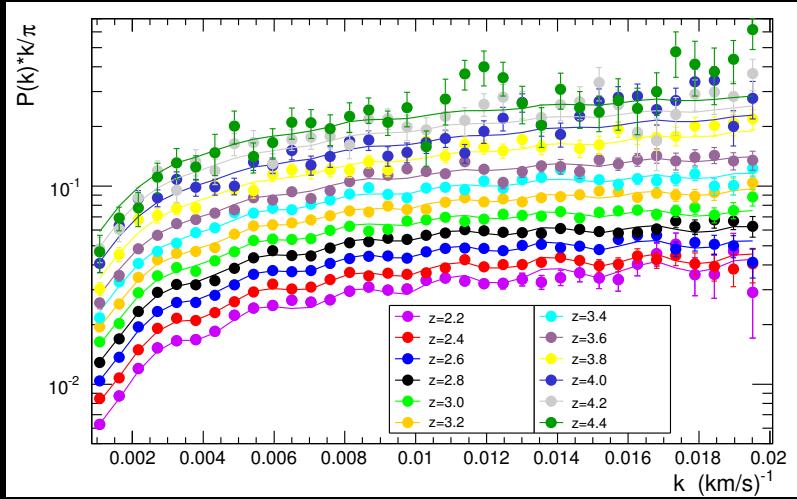


Lee, Hennawi+ 2015

Gravity + hydro of low overdensity $\sim 2-5$ gas easy to simulate

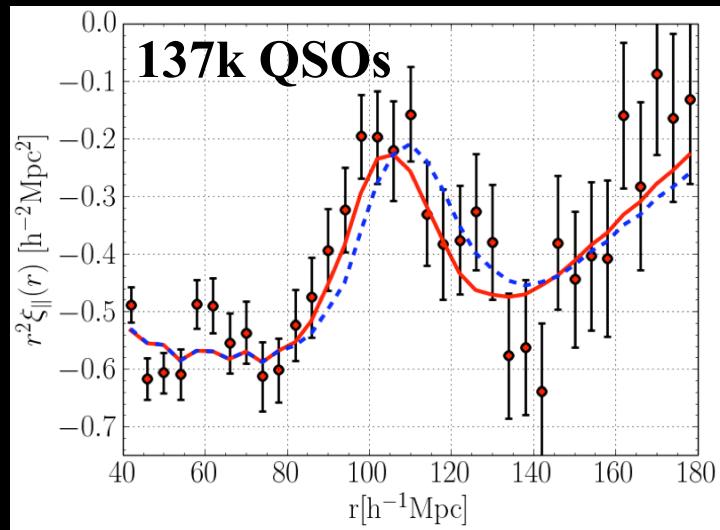
Precision Cosmology with the Ly α Forest

Power Spectrum $P(k)$

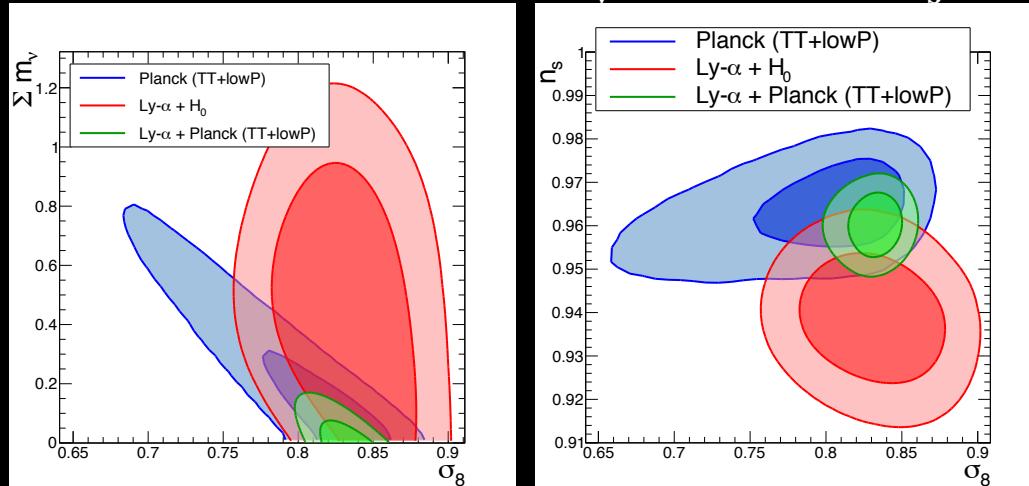


Palanque-Delabrouille+ 2015

Baryon Acoustic Oscillation

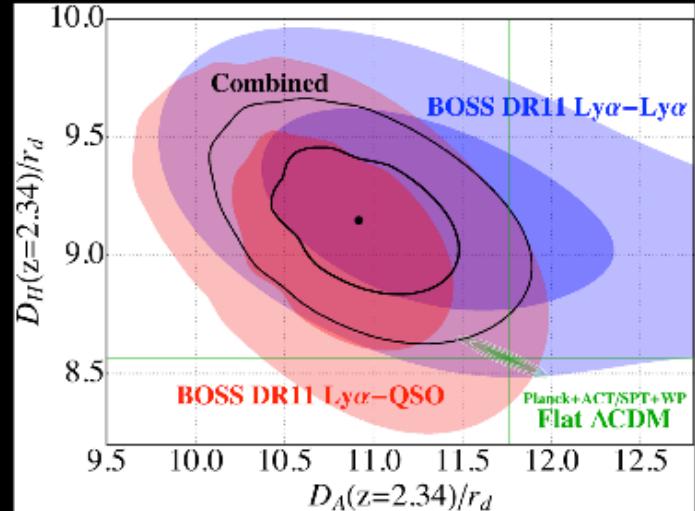


neutrino masses m_ν , inflation n_s

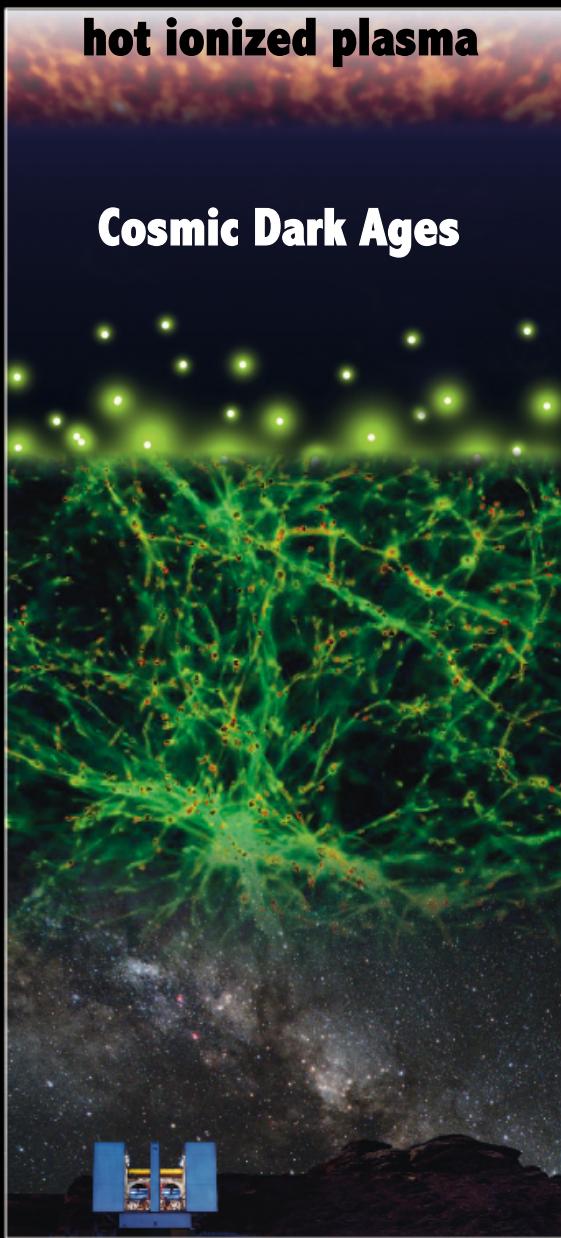
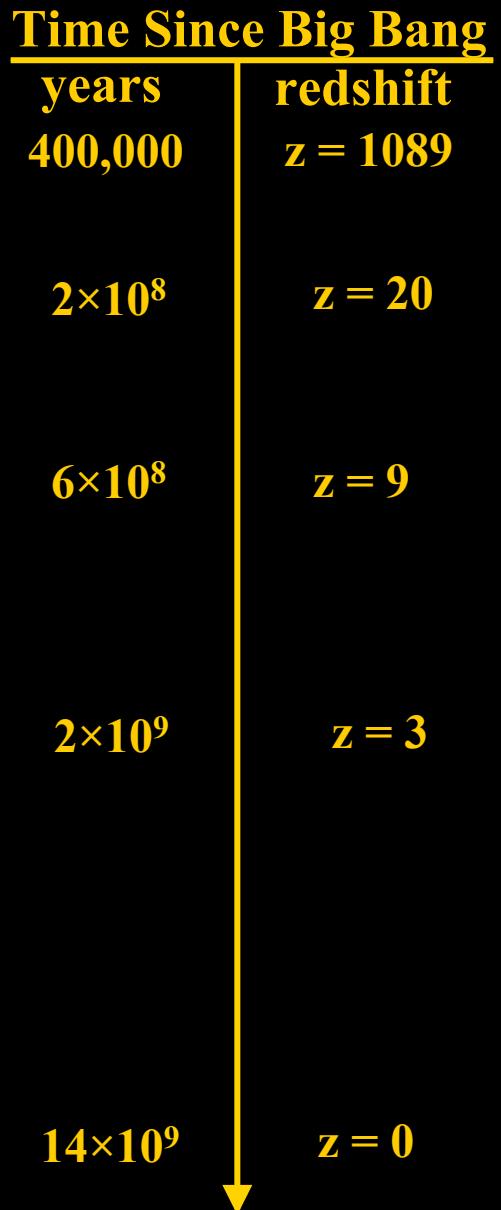


amplitude of fluctuations σ_8

De Lubac+ 2015



Cosmic Reionization



- ← Big Bang
- ← Recombination
First neutral atoms
- Galaxies/QSOs form,
emit ionizing photons,
reionization begins
- ← Reionization complete
IGM highly ionized,
neutral fraction $\sim 10^{-5}$
- ← Helium II reionization
Helium doubly ionized
 $\text{He}^+ \rightarrow \text{He}^{++}$
by hard QSO radiation

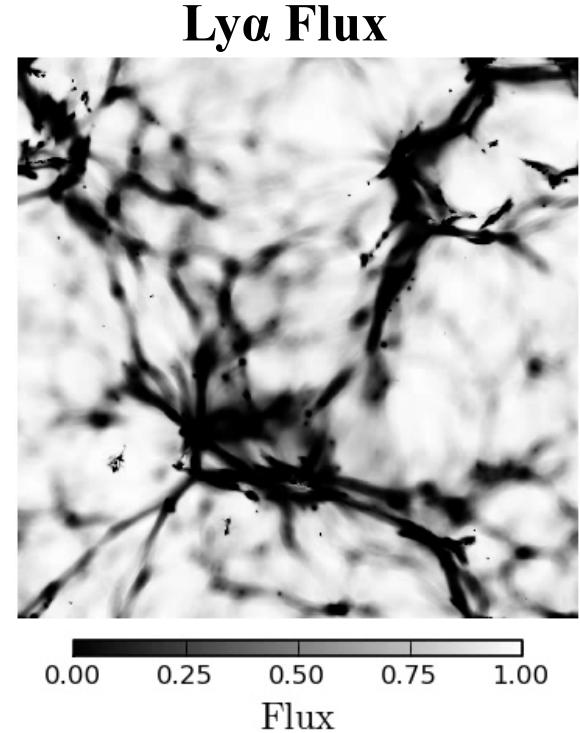
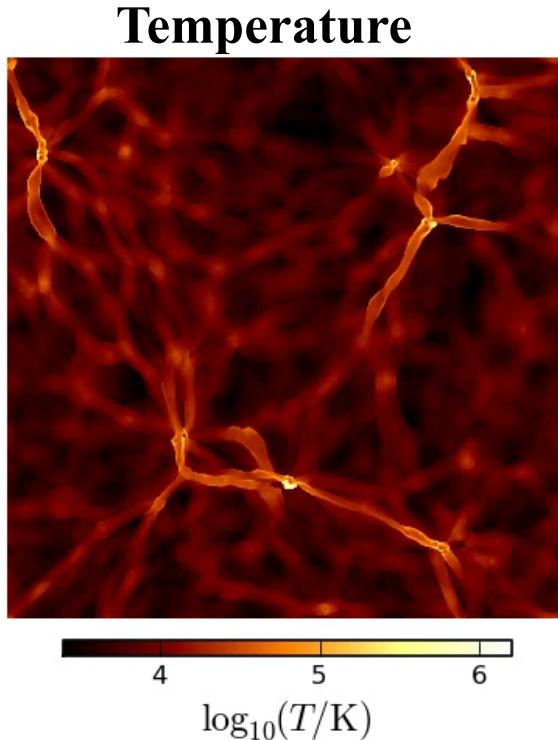
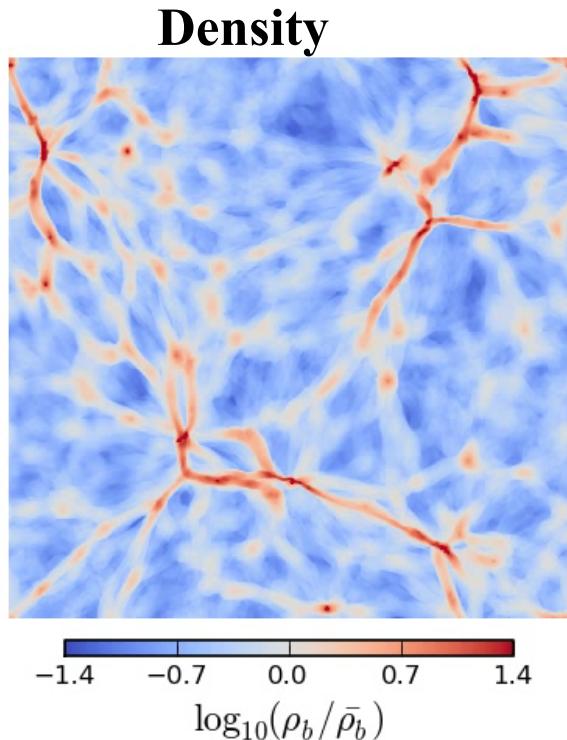
Today: Cosmologists
figure it all out!

What we Can't Simulate (*Well*): Reionization

- Number density of sources?
- What fraction of ionizing photons escape?
- Galaxies? Faint AGN?
- How much heat injection
- Opacity?
- Radiative transfer sims of reionization, expensive, uncertain, and not very mature
- Need empirical constraints from the cosmic microwave background (CMB) and intergalactic medium (IGM)

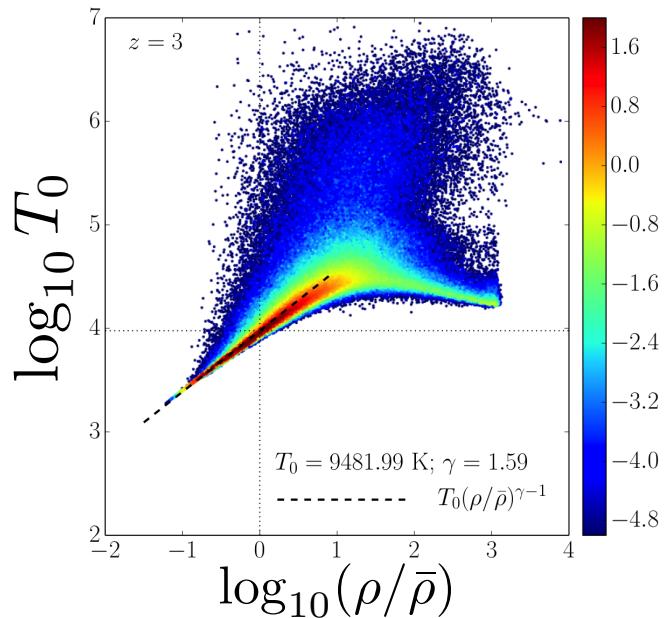
What We Can Simulate: The Ly α Forest

Credit: Zarija Lukic

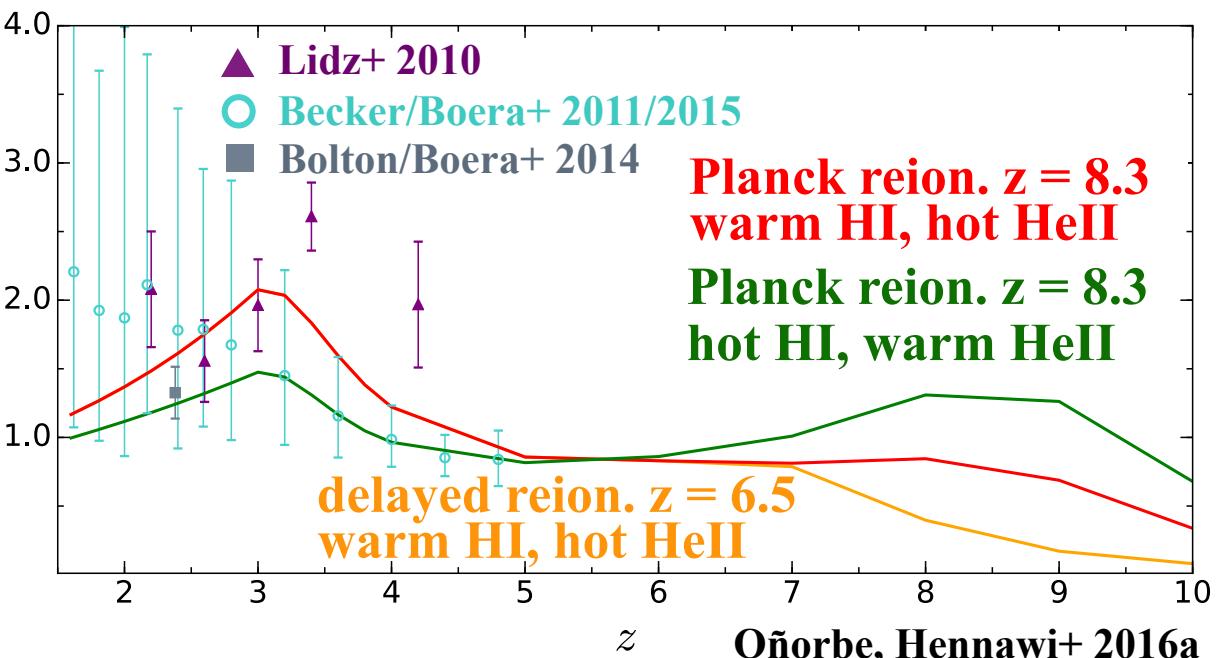


- Low density hydro + gravity, CMB gives initial conditions
- “Nyx” massively parallel grid hydro code. A 40 Mpc/h 2048^3 cost 10^{5-6} cpu-hrs (Almgren+ 2013; Lukic+ 2015)
- Reionization redshift z_{re} and heat injection ΔT treated as phenomenological parameters (Oñorbe, Hennawi+ 2016a)

The Thermal History of the Universe



Kulkarni, Hennawi+ 2015



Oñorbe, Hennawi+ 2016a

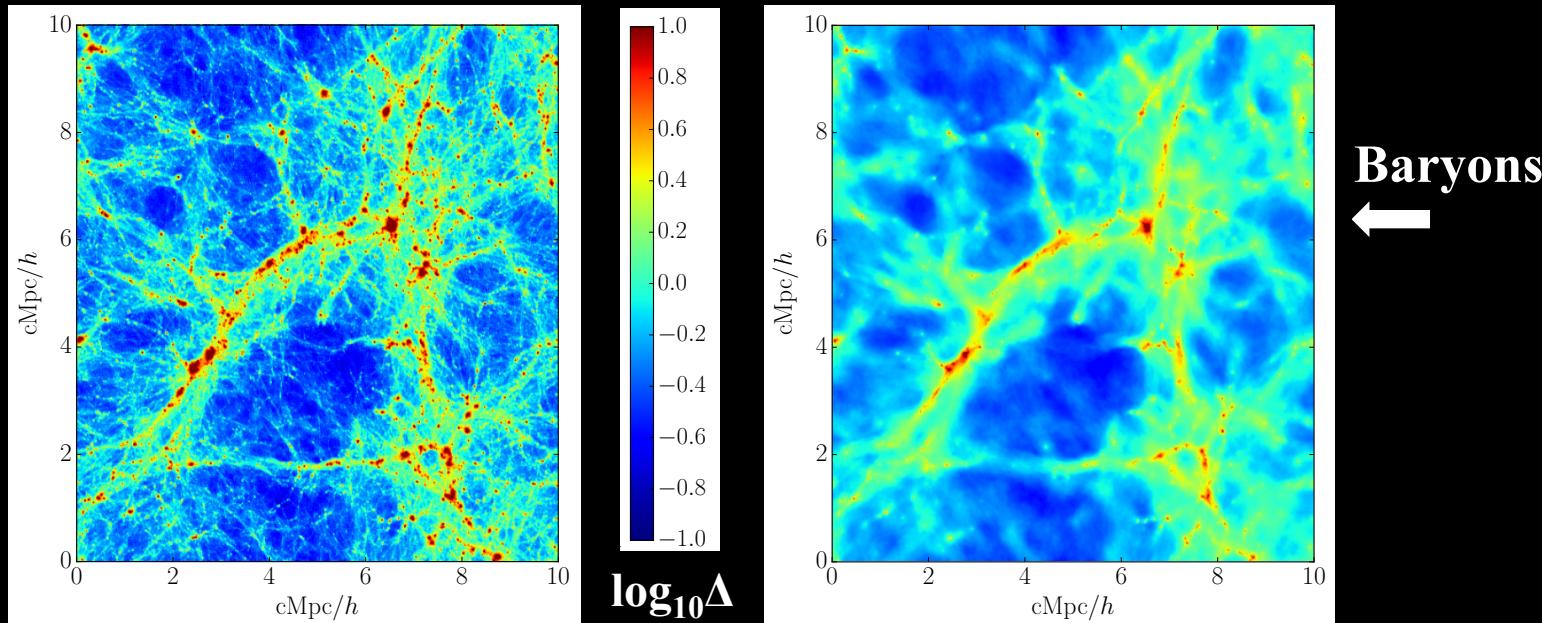
- Balance of photo-heating and expansion cooling gives T- ρ relation $T(\rho) = T_0(\rho/\bar{\rho})^{\gamma-1}$
- Reionization events inject heat into the IGM. Observations of aftermath can constrain how this occurred
- Temperature T_0 sensitive to HeII reionization, but has ‘forgotten’ about HI reionization by $z < 5$

The Pressure Smoothing Scale of the IGM

Collisionless
dark matter



Kulkarni,
Hennawi+
2015



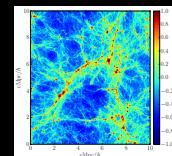
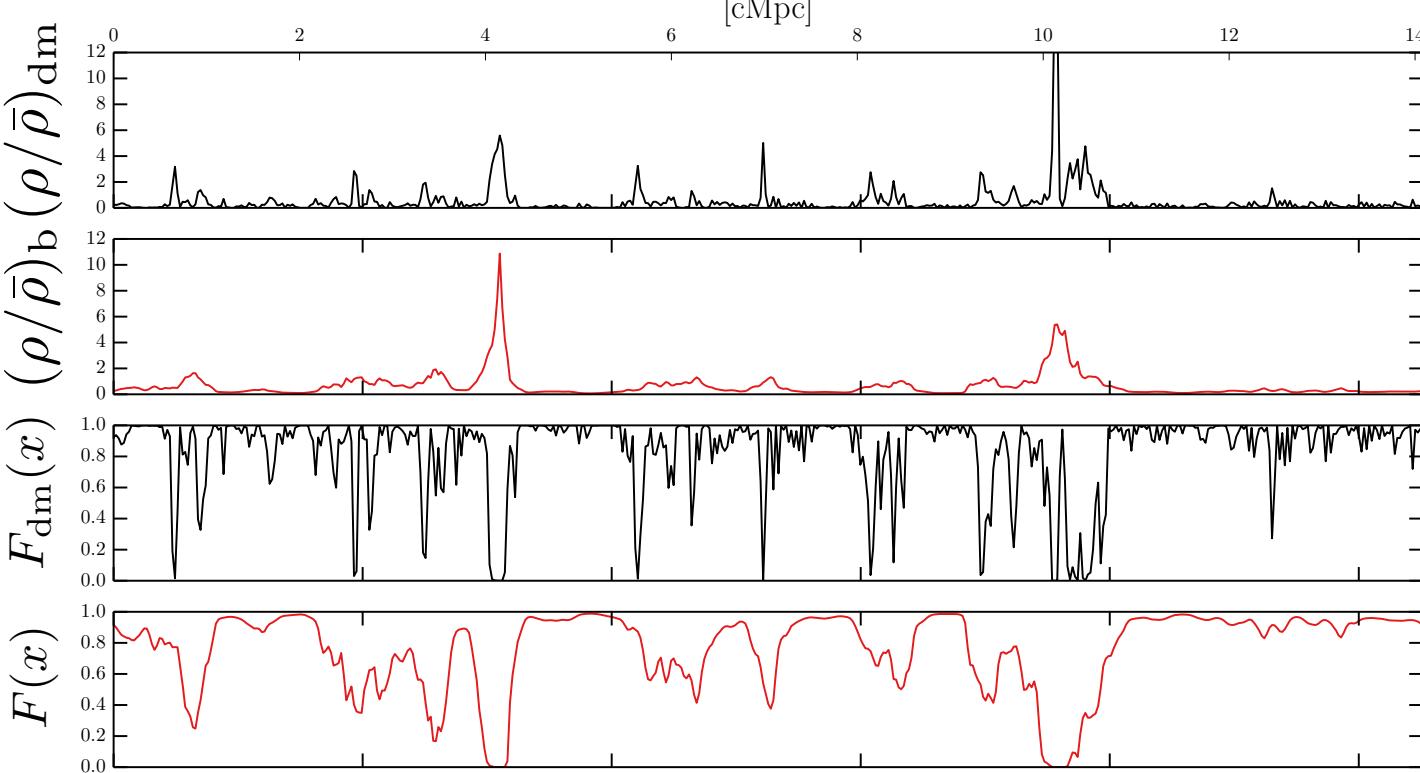
- Gas traces large-scale distribution of dark matter, but small-scale fluctuations suppressed by pressure

$$\lambda_{\text{Jeans}} \equiv c_s \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{G\rho}} \sim 200 \text{ ckpc} ; \theta_{\text{Jeans}} = 6'' \text{ at } z = 3$$

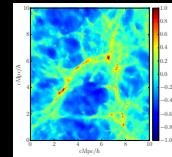
- In IGM sound-crossing time $\lambda_{\text{Jeans}}/c_s \sim t_H$ Hubble time
→ filtering scale depends on entire *thermal history*

$$\lambda_P(z) = \int_z^\infty f[T(z')] dz'$$

Small-Scale Structure in the Ly α Forest



dark
matter



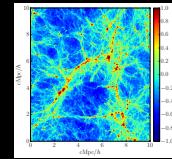
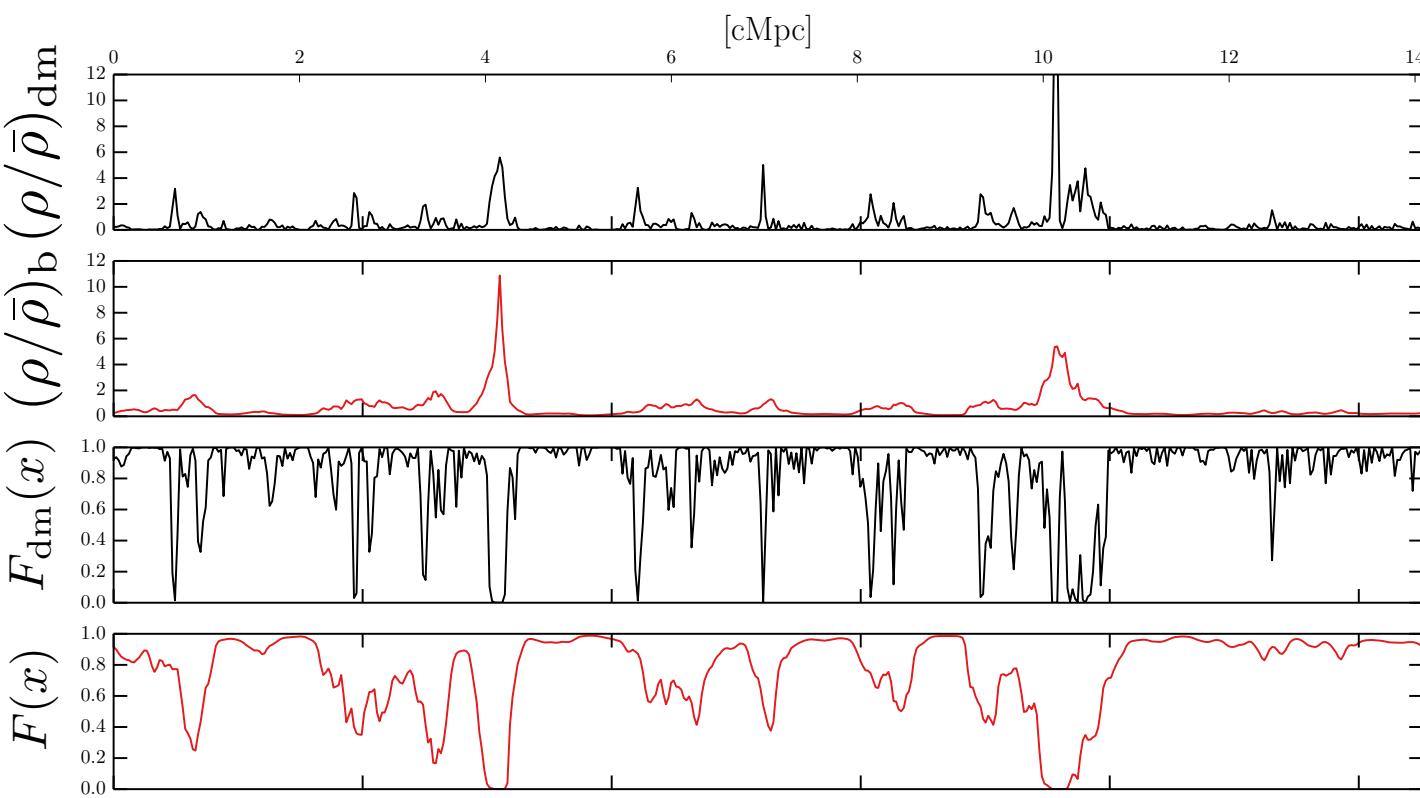
baryons

Ly α flux if gas traces
DM perfectly, no
redshift-space effects

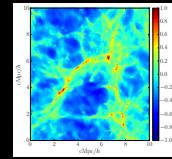
Ly α flux, no
redshift-space
effects

$$F = e^{-\tau}; \quad \tau(x) \propto (\rho/\bar{\rho})^{2-0.7(\gamma-1)}; \quad T = T_0(\rho/\bar{\rho})^{\gamma-1}$$

Small-Scale Structure in the Ly α Forest



dark
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Ly α flux if gas traces
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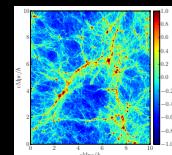
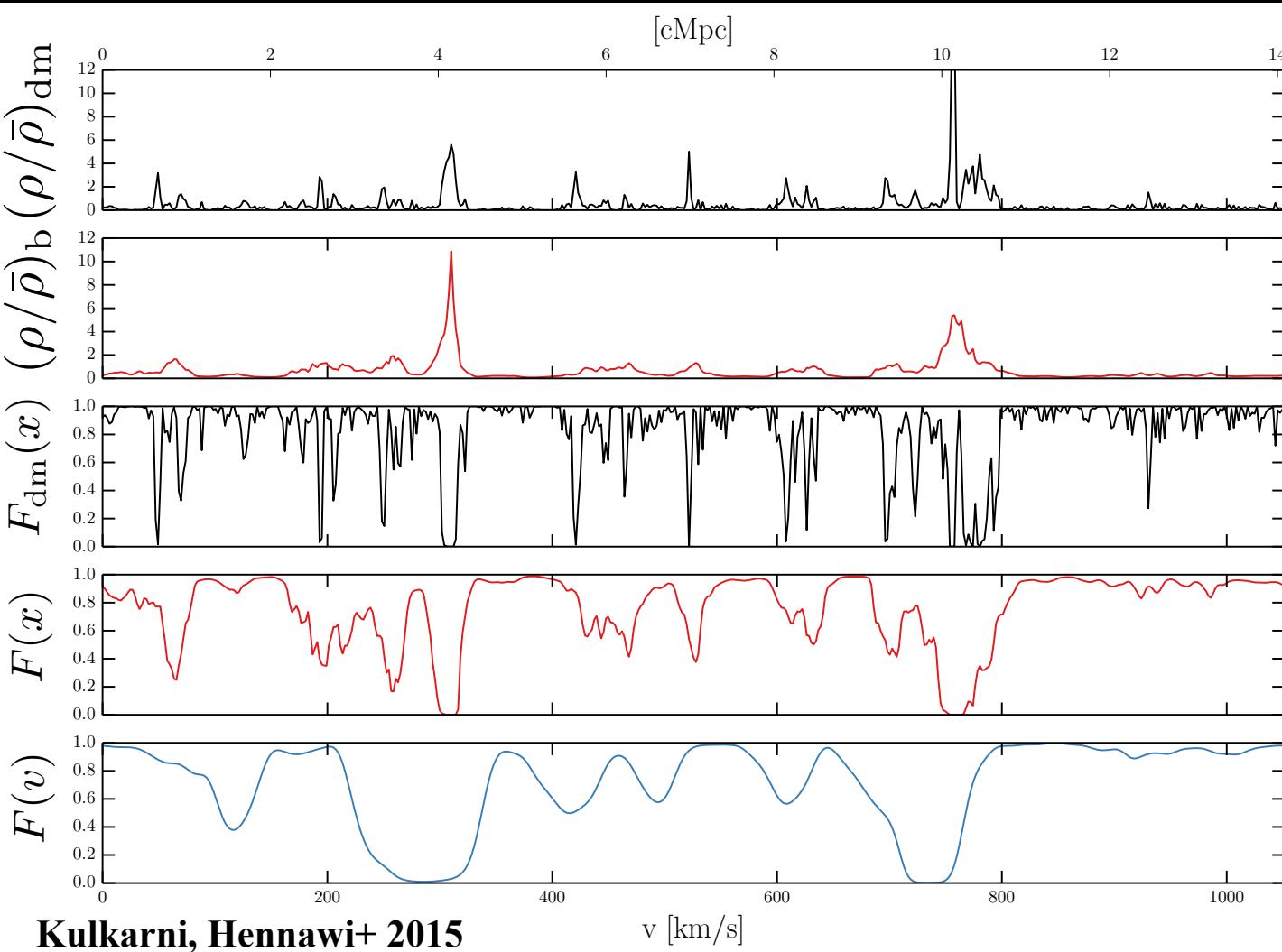
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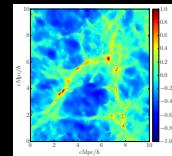
Doppler parameter

$$\downarrow b = \sqrt{\frac{2k_B T}{\mu m_p}} = 24 \text{ km s}^{-1} \left(\frac{T}{2 \times 10^4 \text{ K}} \right)^{1/2} \rightarrow 300 \text{ kpc} \gtrsim \lambda_p$$

Small-Scale Structure in the Ly α Forest



dark
matter



baryons

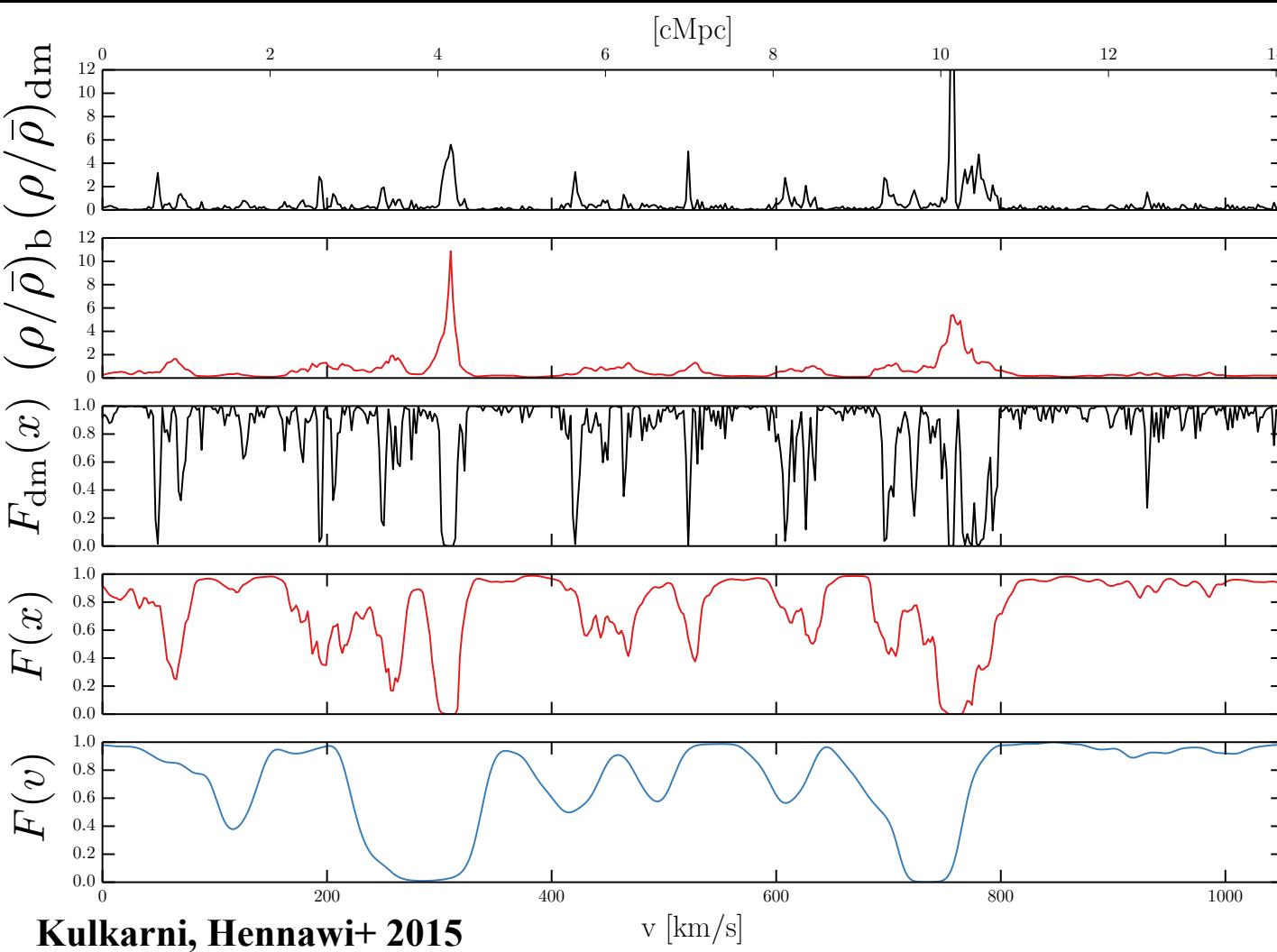
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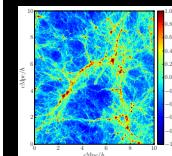
true Ly α flux

$$b = \sqrt{\frac{2k_B T}{\mu m_p}} = 24 \text{ km s}^{-1} \left(\frac{T}{2 \times 10^4 \text{ K}} \right)^{1/2} \rightarrow 300 \text{ kpc} \gtrsim \lambda_p$$

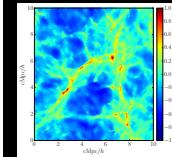
Small-Scale Structure in the Ly α Forest



Kulkarni, Hennawi+ 2015



dark matter



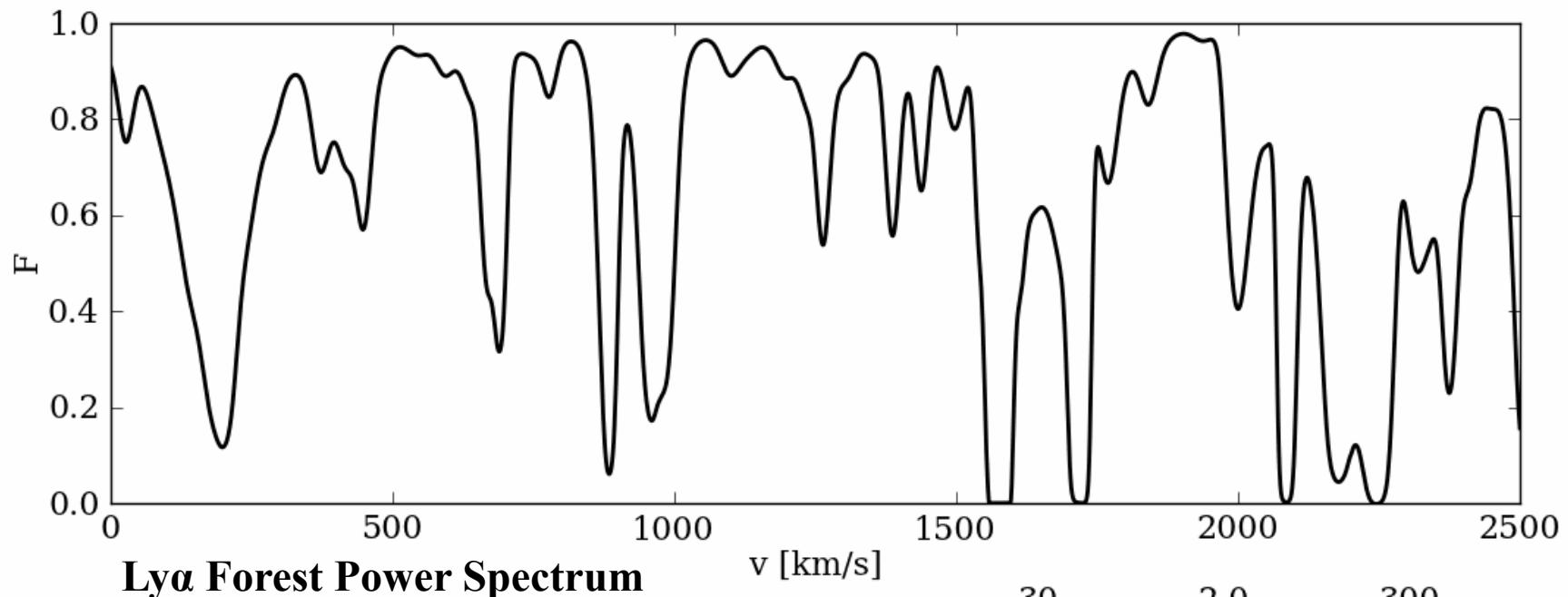
baryons

Ly α flux if gas traces DM perfectly, no redshift-space effects

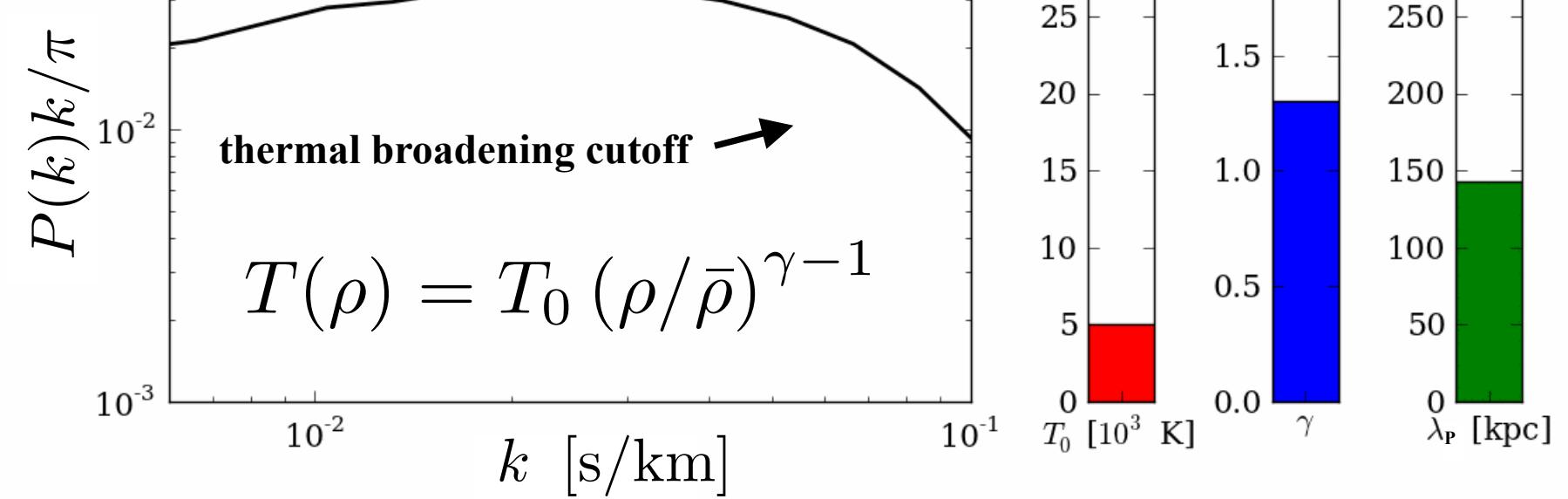
Ly α flux, no redshift-space effects

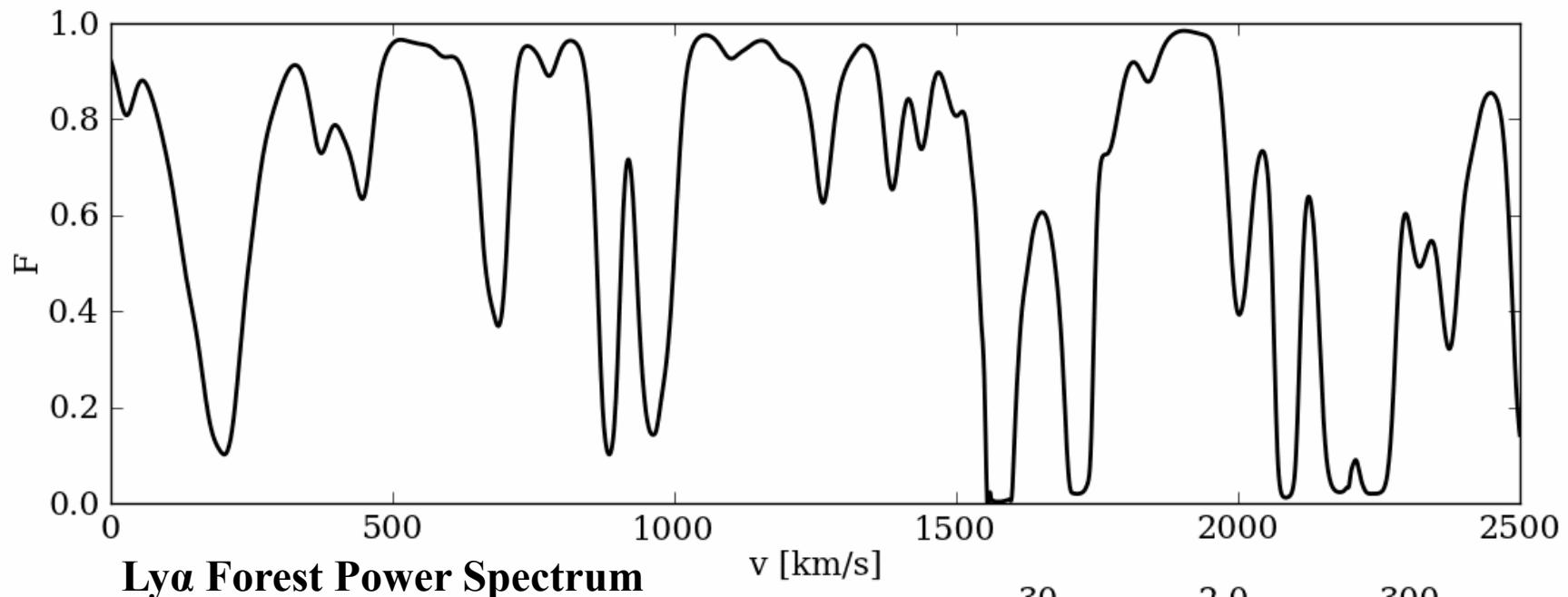
true Ly α flux

Thermal Doppler broadening (and peculiar velocities) erase small-scale structure of IGM along the line-of-sight



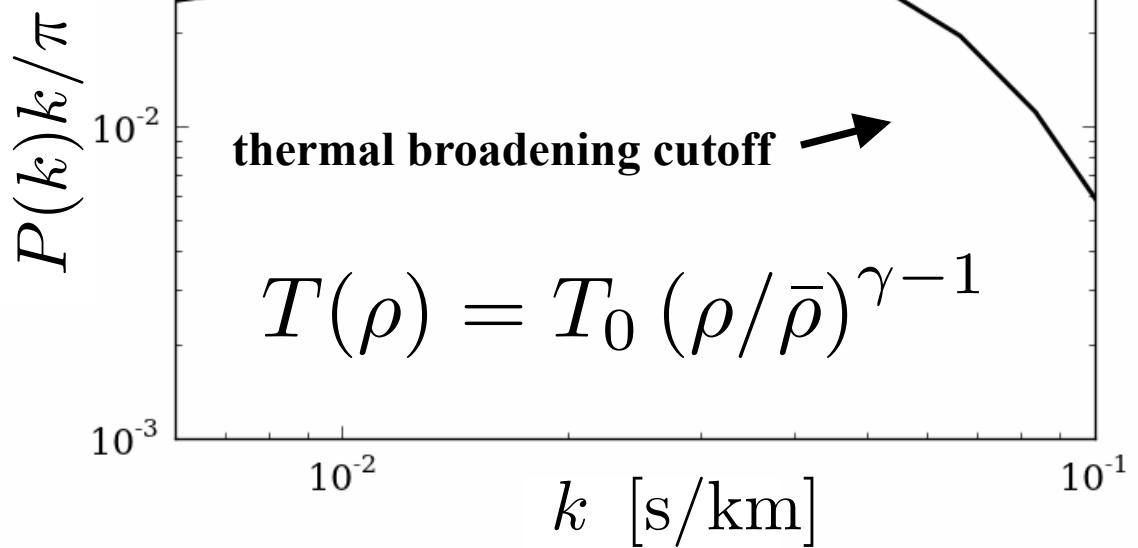
Ly α Forest Power Spectrum





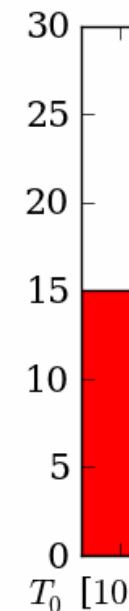
Ly α Forest Power Spectrum

v [km/s]

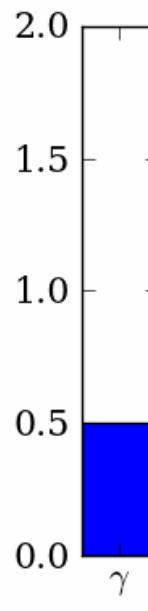


$$T(\rho) = T_0 (\rho/\bar{\rho})^{\gamma-1}$$

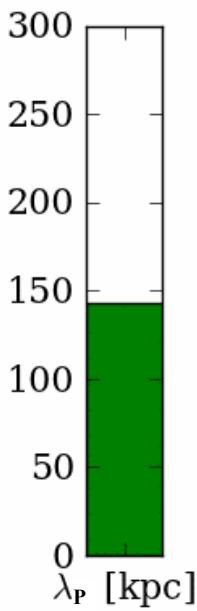
k [s/km]



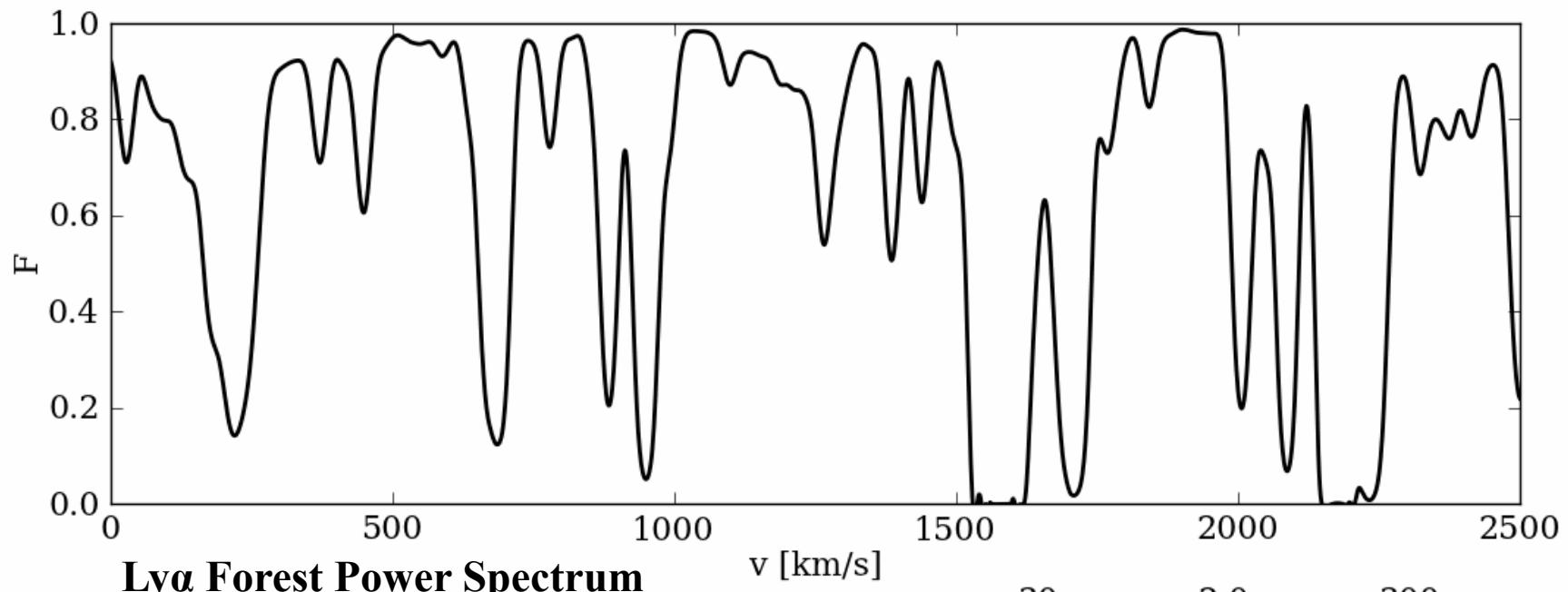
$T_0 [10^3 \text{ K}]$



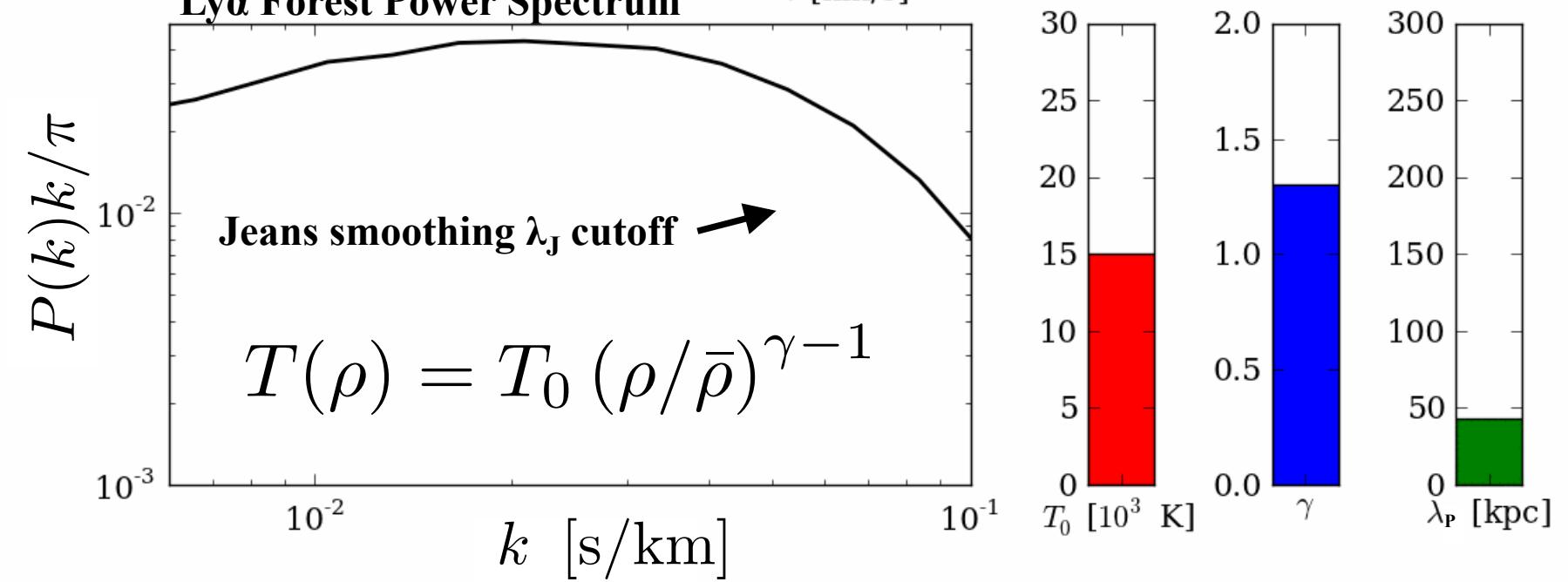
γ



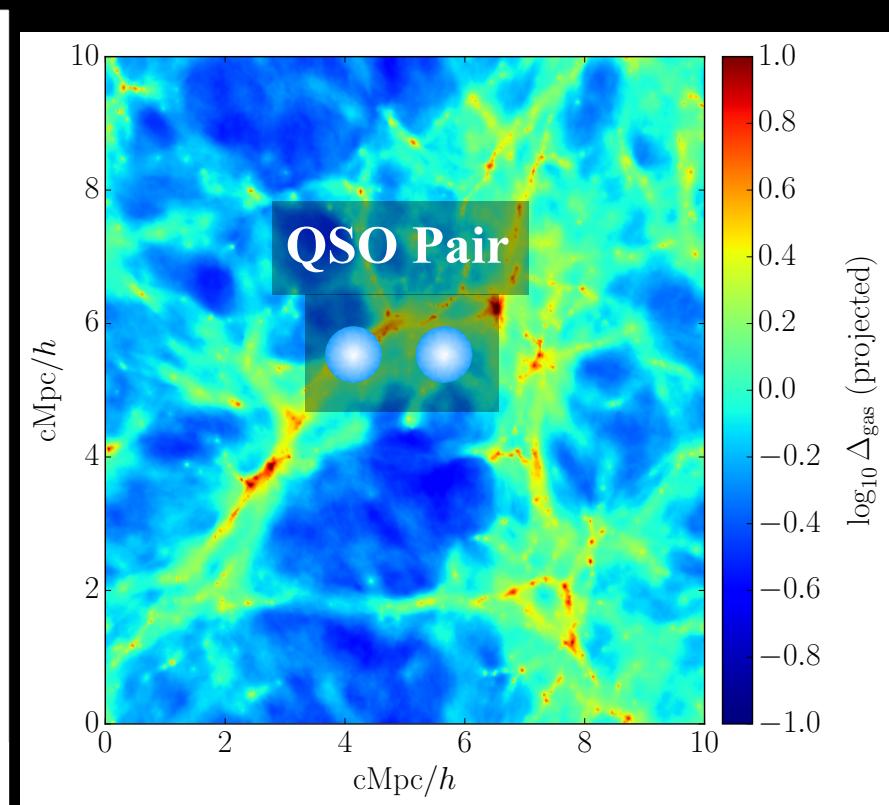
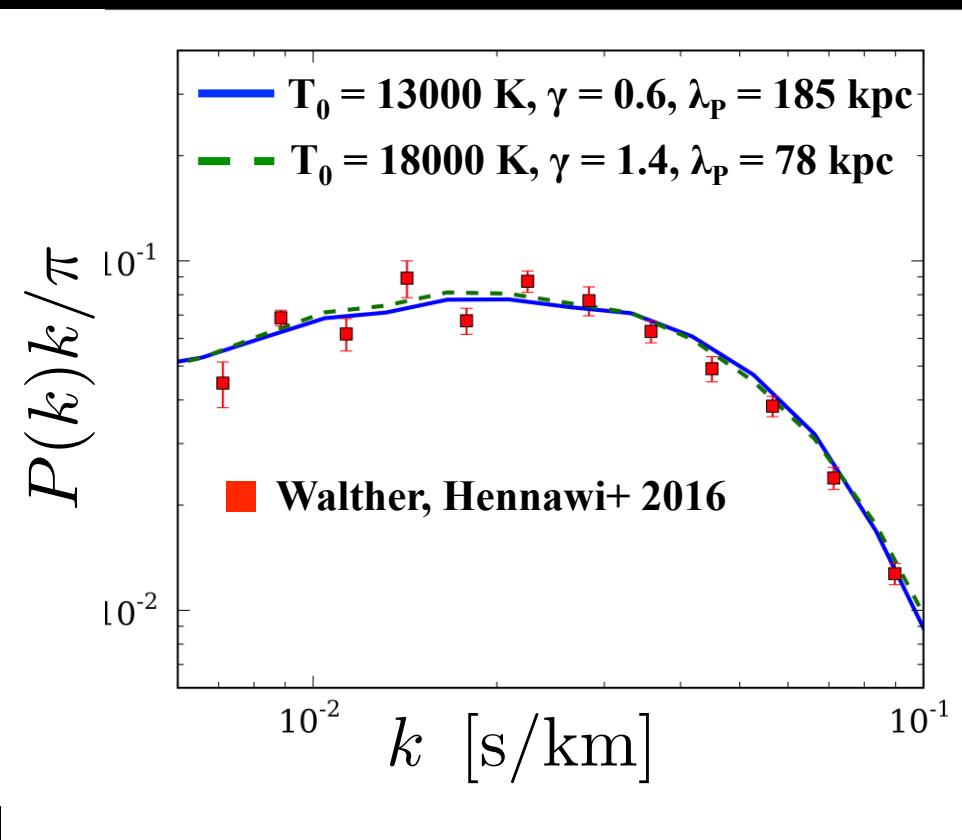
λ_p [kpc]



Ly α Forest Power Spectrum



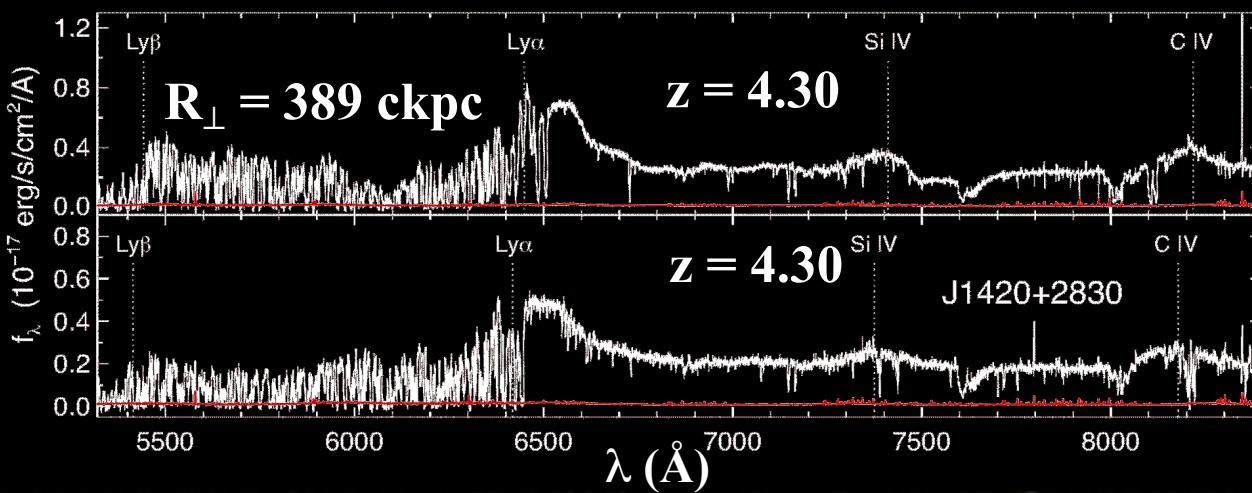
Resolving the 3D Small-Scale Structure of the IGM



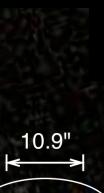
- **Problem:** Line-of-sight (1D) Ly α forest is strongly degenerate between thermal params $\{T_0, \gamma\}$ and 3D small-scale structure
- **Solution:** Measure 3D small-scale structure in transverse direction using close QSO pairs

Finding Quasar Pairs

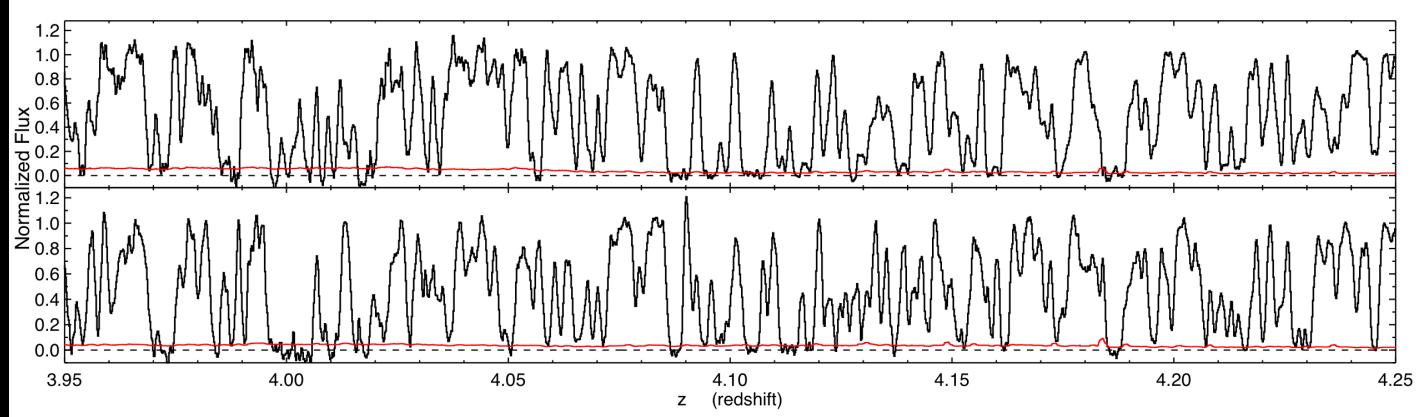
- SDSS: $10^6 \times$ this image, $\sim 10^9$ objects
- $\Delta\theta = 10.9''$
- $z = 4.30$
- ~ 100 times more stars than QSOs:
 $(\text{QSO pairs})/(\text{star pairs}) \sim 10^{-4}$
- XD-QSO machine learning algorithm segregates QSOs from stars in 13-D
(Bovy, Hennawi+ 2011; Bovy, Myers, Hennawi+ 2012)
- Pair confirmation has 25% success rate



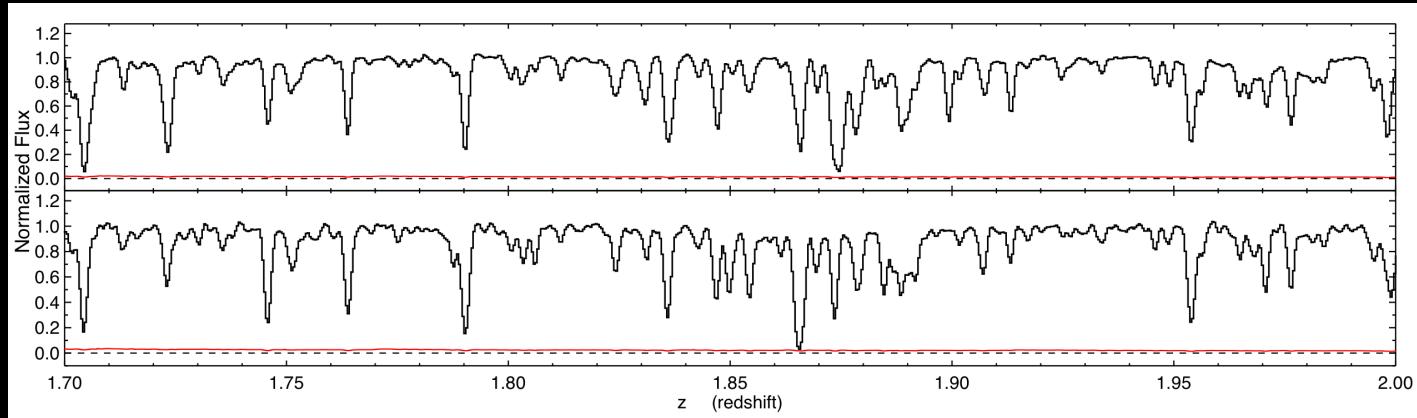
Correlated Absorption in Quasar Pair Spectra



$z = 4.30$
 $r_{\perp} = 389$ ckpc



$z = 2.07$
 $r_{\perp} = 138$ ckpc



- To date ~ 300 pairs uncovered with $r_{\perp} < 700$ ckpc
- High quality spectra ($R > 2000$, $S/N > 10$) from 8m class telescopes for the ~ 50 closest objects

Resolving the Pressure Smoothing Scale

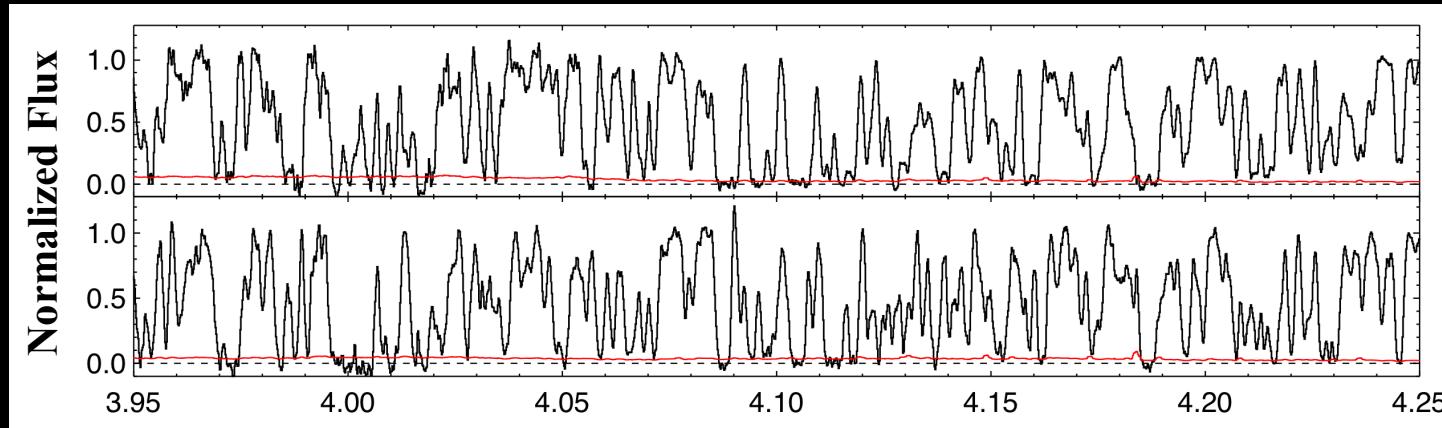
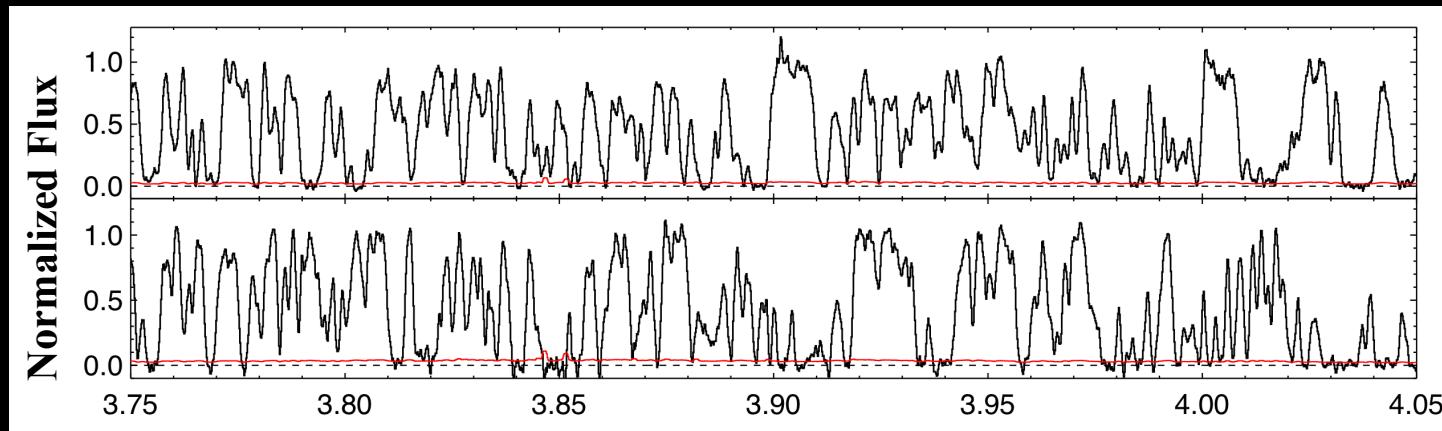
← $z = 4.2$

$r_{\perp} = 4.43 \text{ Mpc}$

$z = 4.6 \rightarrow$

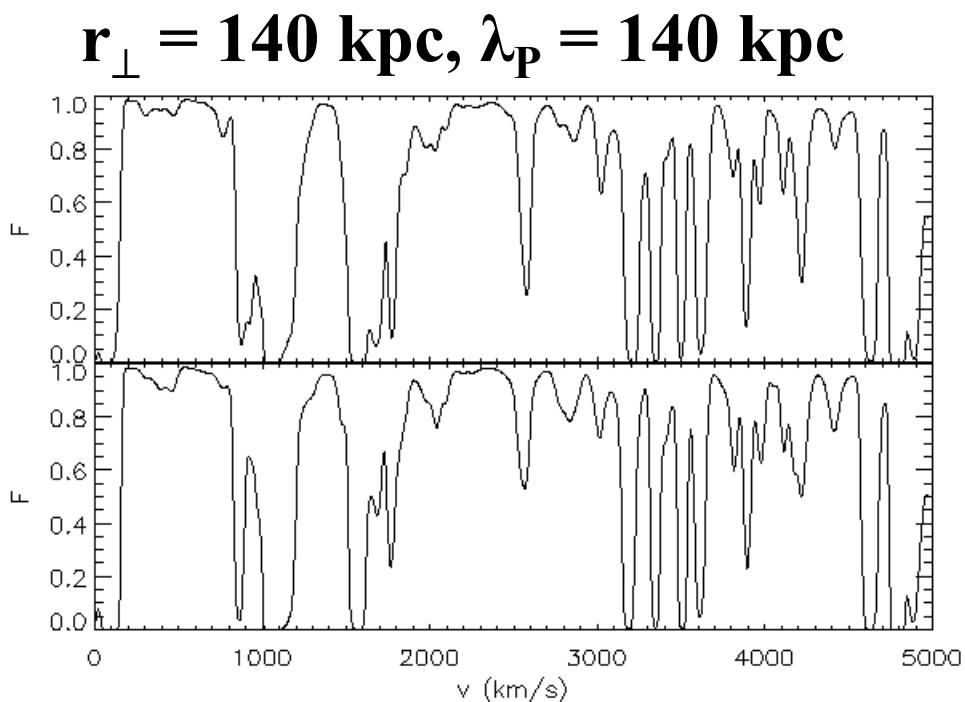
$r_{\perp} = 389 \text{ kpc}$

↗ ↗
 $z = 4.30$



Increased coherence at small separation → we are **resolving** the pressure smoothing scale λ_p . How do we quantify this?

Isolating 3D Information: Phase Differences

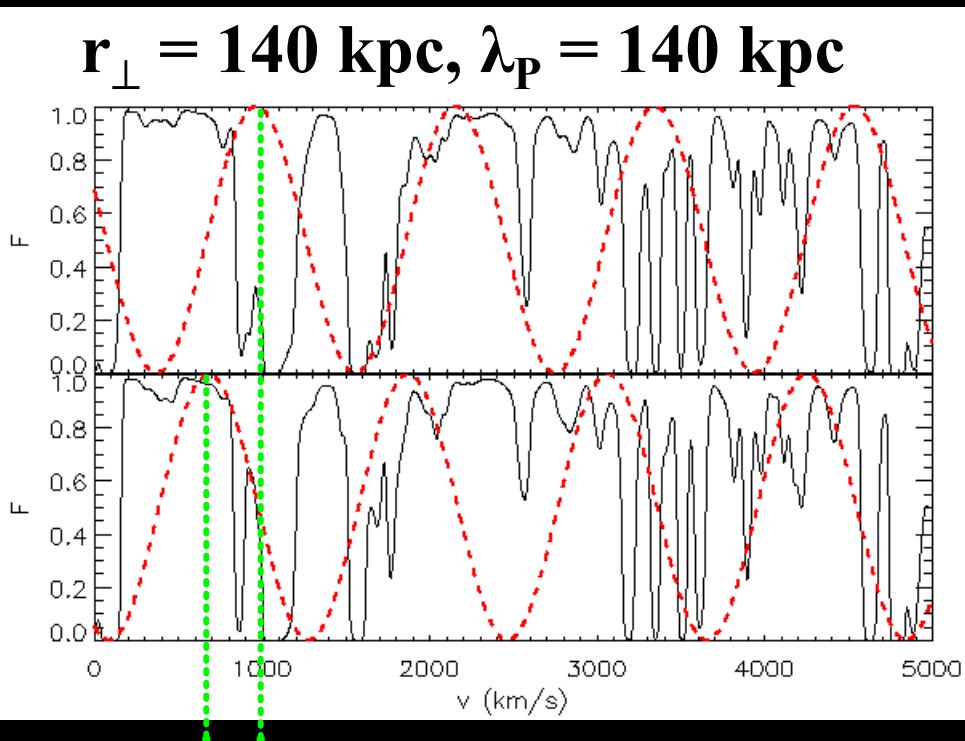


$$\tilde{F}(k) = \rho(k)e^{i\theta(k)}$$
$$\pi(k, r_{\perp}) \equiv \langle \tilde{F}_1 \tilde{F}_2^* \rangle$$
$$= \langle \rho_1 \rho_2 \cos \theta_{12} \rangle$$

$$P(k) \equiv \langle \tilde{F} \tilde{F}^* \rangle \sim \langle \rho_1 \rho_2 \rangle$$

**Moduli depend primarily
on 1D power $P(k)$, and
bring in degeneracies $\{T_0, \gamma\}$**

Isolating 3D Information: Phase Differences



$$\tilde{F}(k) = \rho(k)e^{i\theta(k)}$$
$$\pi(k, r_{\perp}) \equiv \langle \tilde{F}_1 \tilde{F}_2^* \rangle$$
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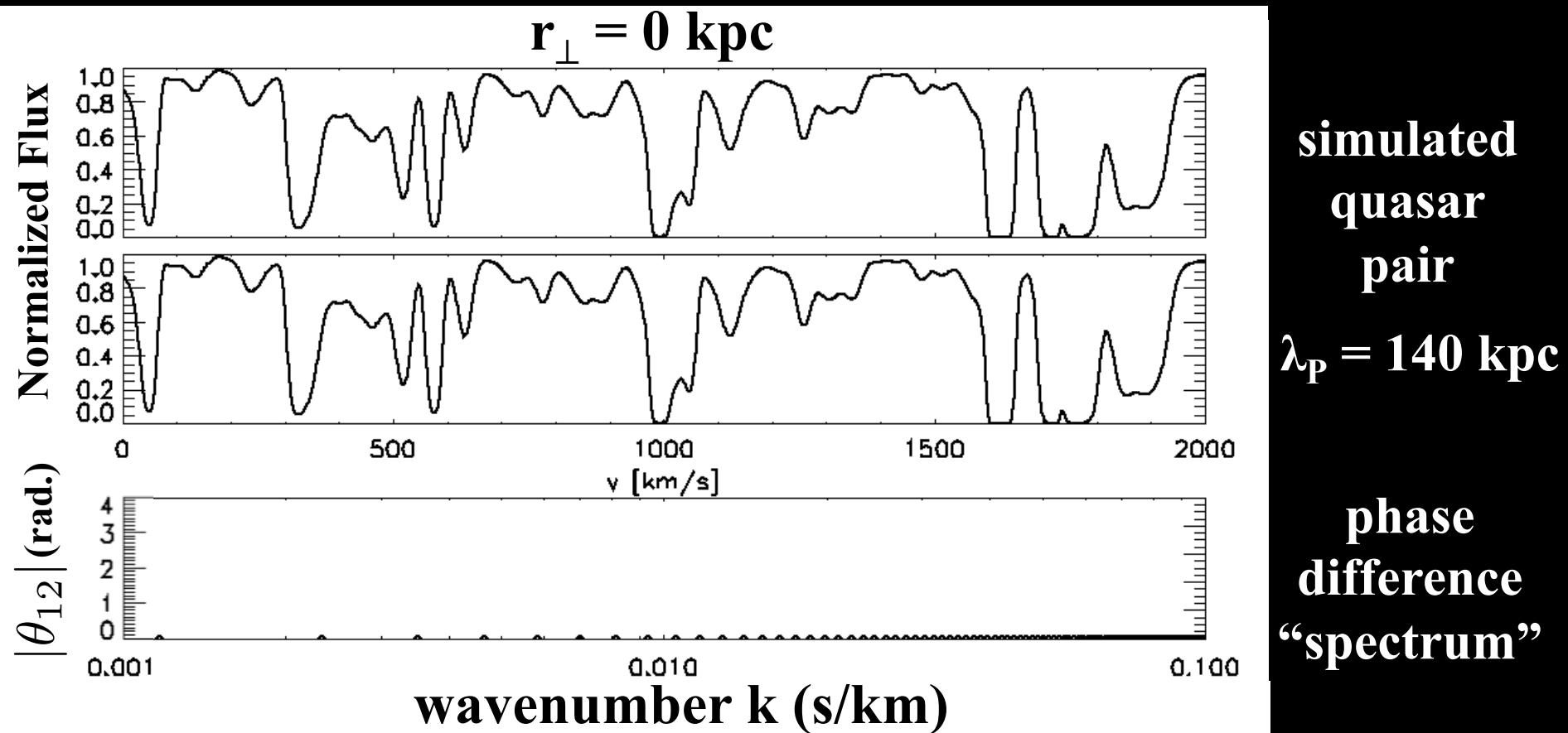
$$P(k) \equiv \langle \tilde{F} \tilde{F}^* \rangle \sim \langle \rho_1 \rho_2 \rangle$$

Moduli depend primarily on 1D power P(k), and bring in degeneracies {T₀,γ}

$$\theta_{12}(k) \equiv \theta_1(k) - \theta_2(k) = \arccos \left(\frac{\text{Re}[\tilde{F}_1^*(k)\tilde{F}_2(k)]}{\sqrt{|\tilde{F}_1(k)|^2|\tilde{F}_2(k)|^2}} \right)$$

Phase differences of homologous Fourier modes in close pairs which resolve $r_{\perp} \sim \lambda_p$ encode the new information about the 3D structure of IGM

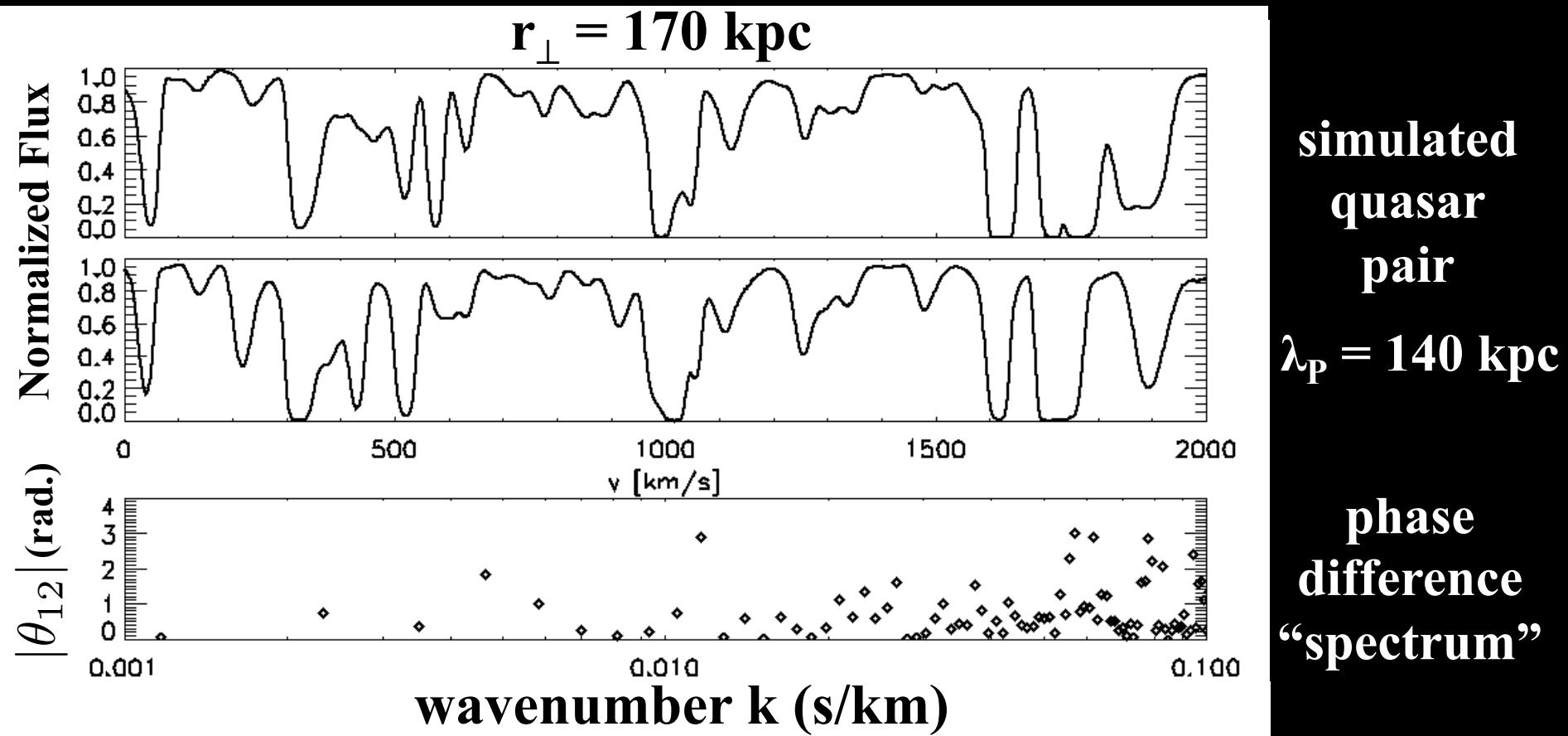
Phase Coherence as Signature of Pressure Smoothing



- Fourier transform each spectrum
- Compute $|\theta_{12}|$ for each mode k

Smaller phase diff. \Rightarrow more coherence
 \Rightarrow larger λ_P

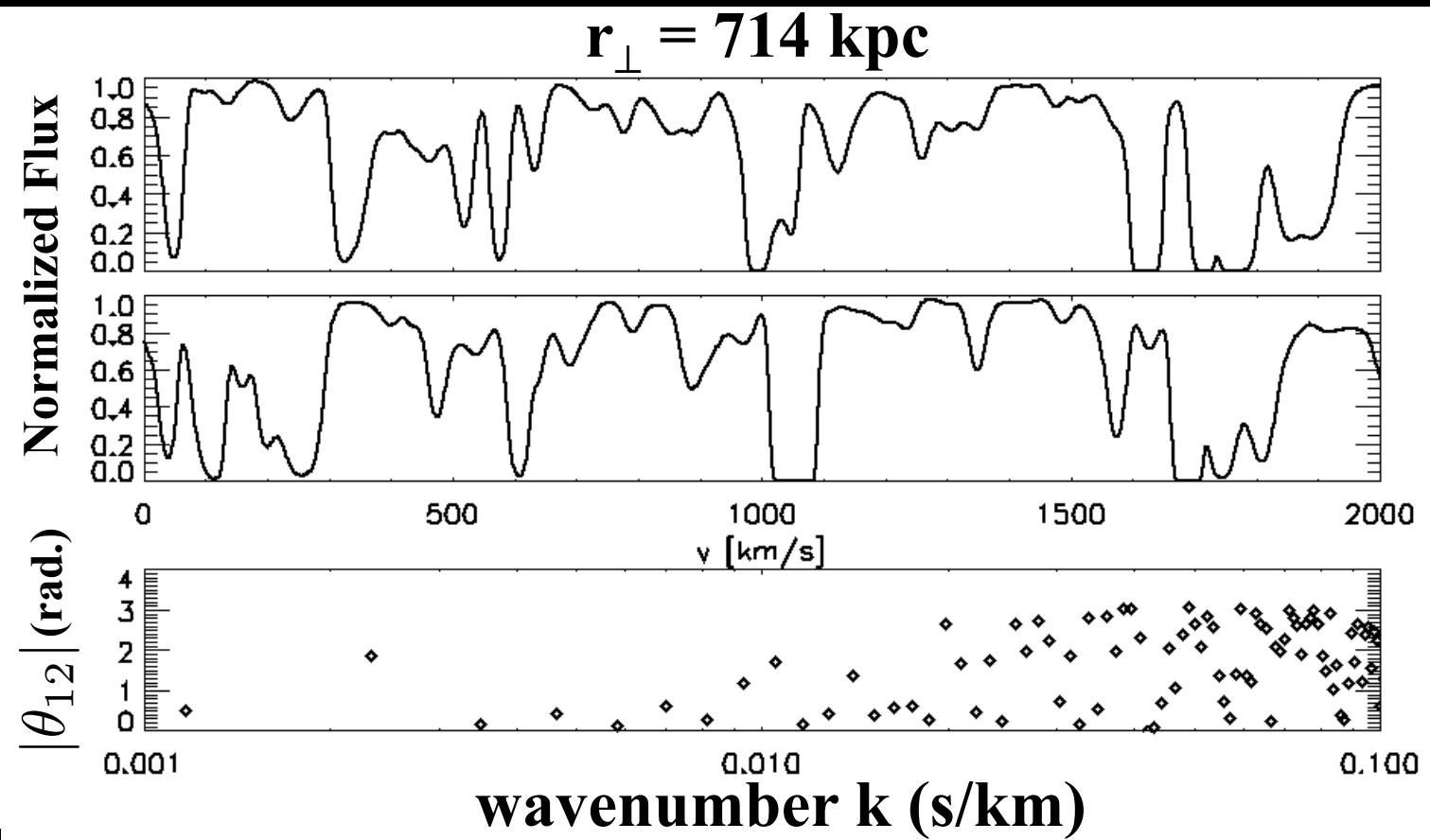
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Phase Coherence as Signature of Pressure Smoothing



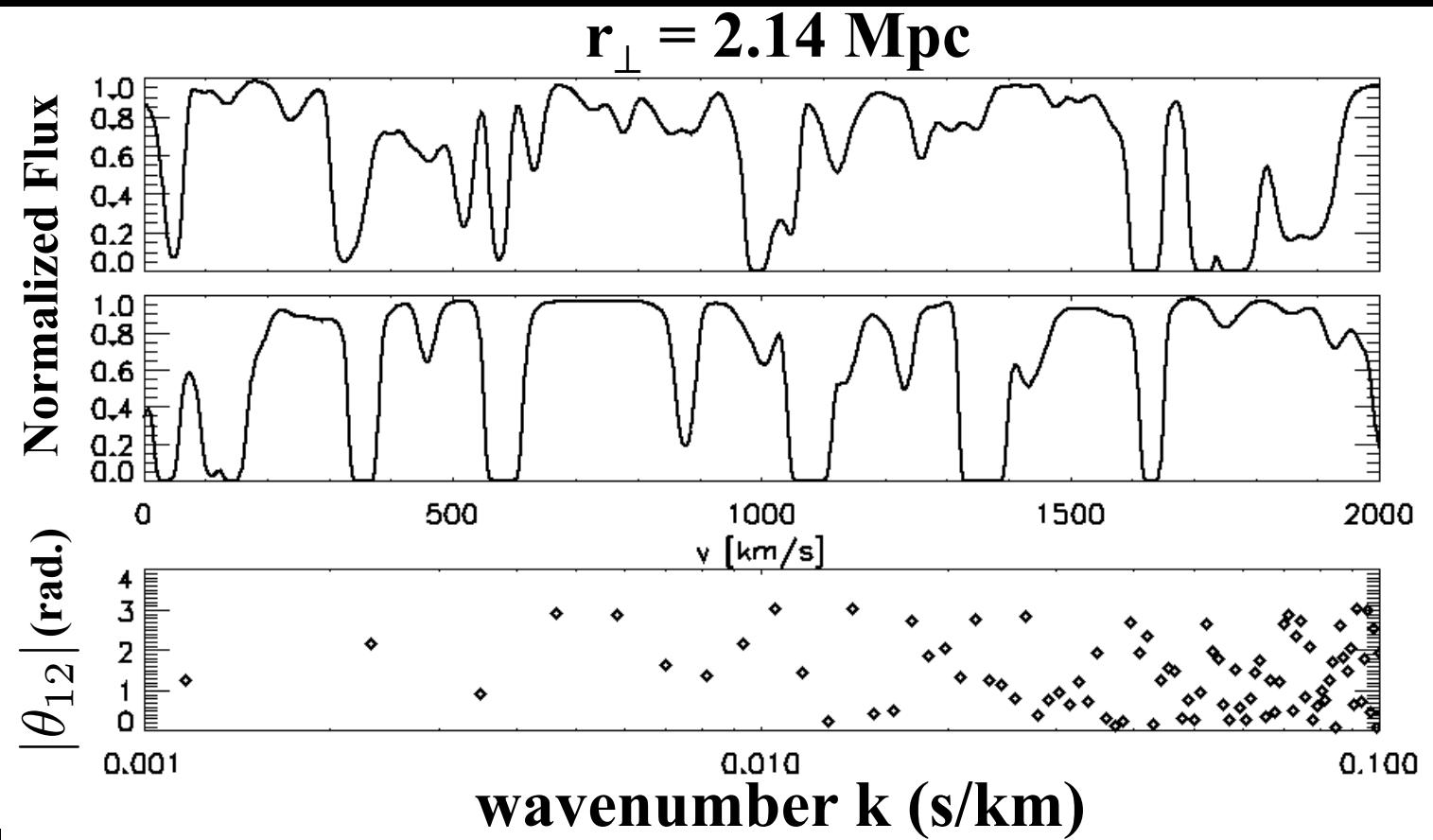
simulated
quasar
pair
 $\lambda_P = 140$ kpc

phase
difference
“spectrum”

- Fourier transform each spectrum
- Compute $|\theta_{12}|$ for each mode k

Smaller phase diff. \Rightarrow more coherence
 \Rightarrow larger λ_P

Phase Coherence as Signature of Pressure Smoothing



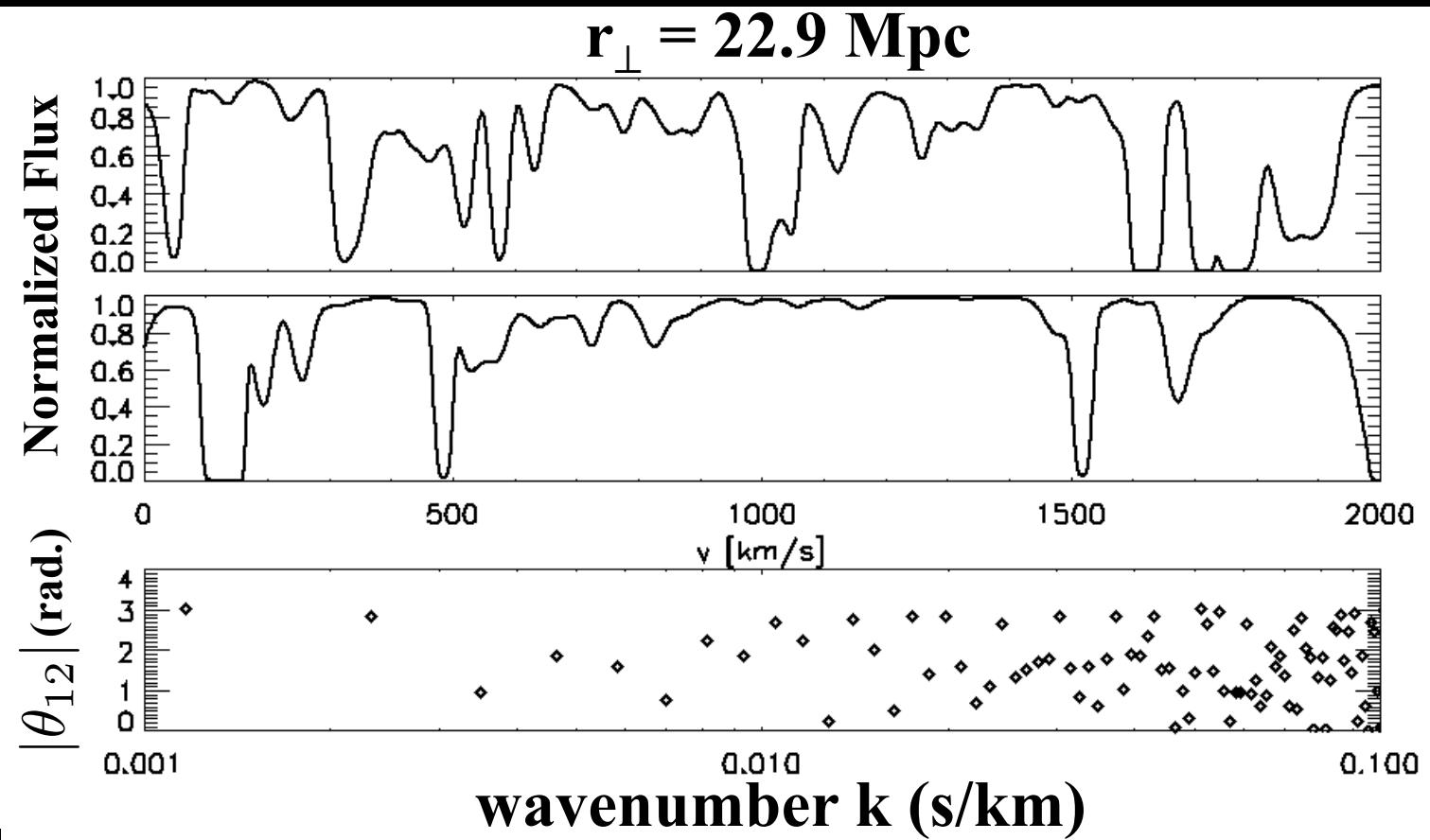
simulated
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 $\lambda_P = 140 \text{ kpc}$

phase
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- Compute $|\theta_{12}|$ for each mode k

Smaller phase diff. \Rightarrow more coherence
 \Rightarrow larger λ_P

Phase Coherence as Signature of Pressure Smoothing



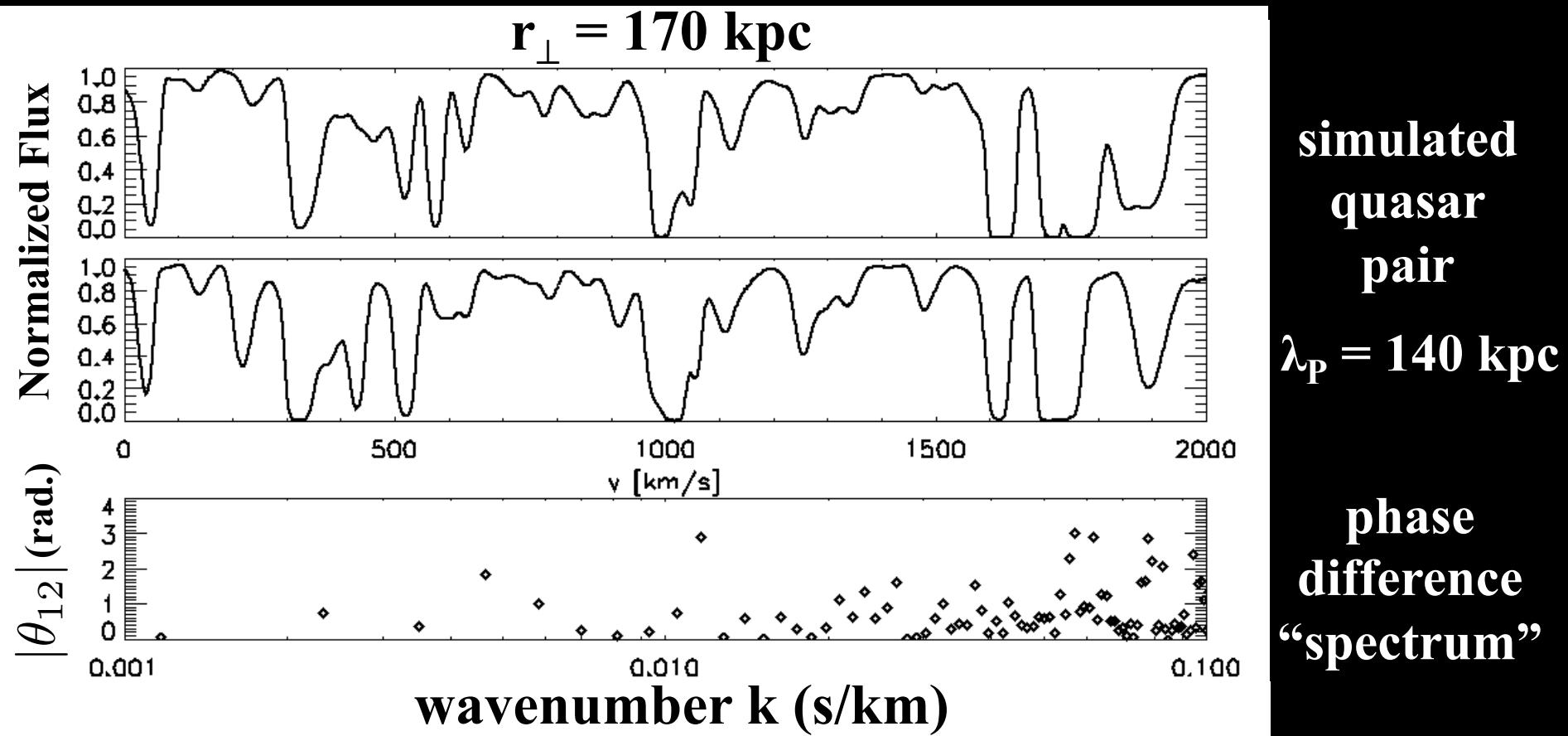
simulated
quasar
pair
 $\lambda_P = 140 \text{ kpc}$

phase
difference
“spectrum”

- Fourier transform each spectrum
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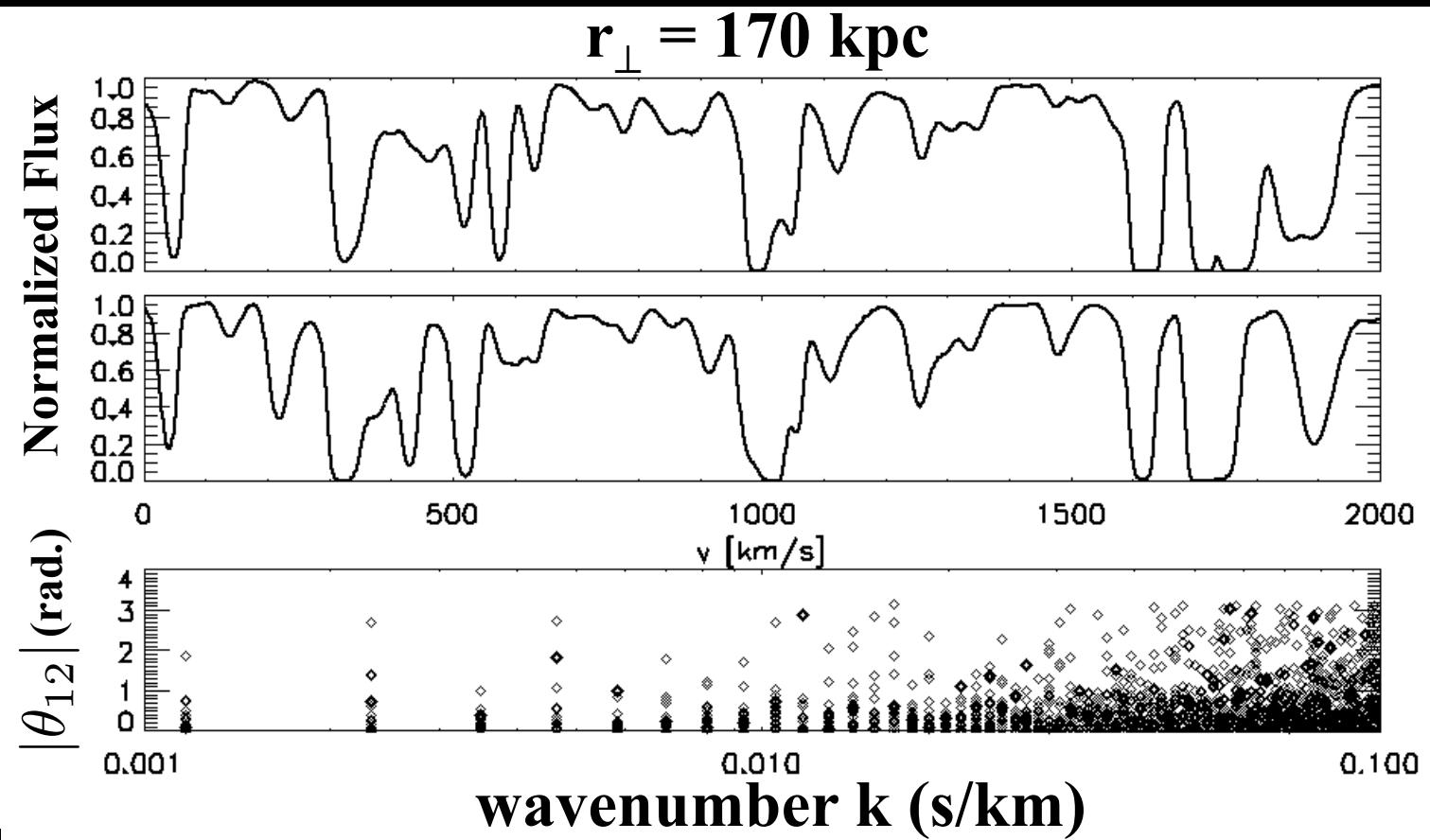
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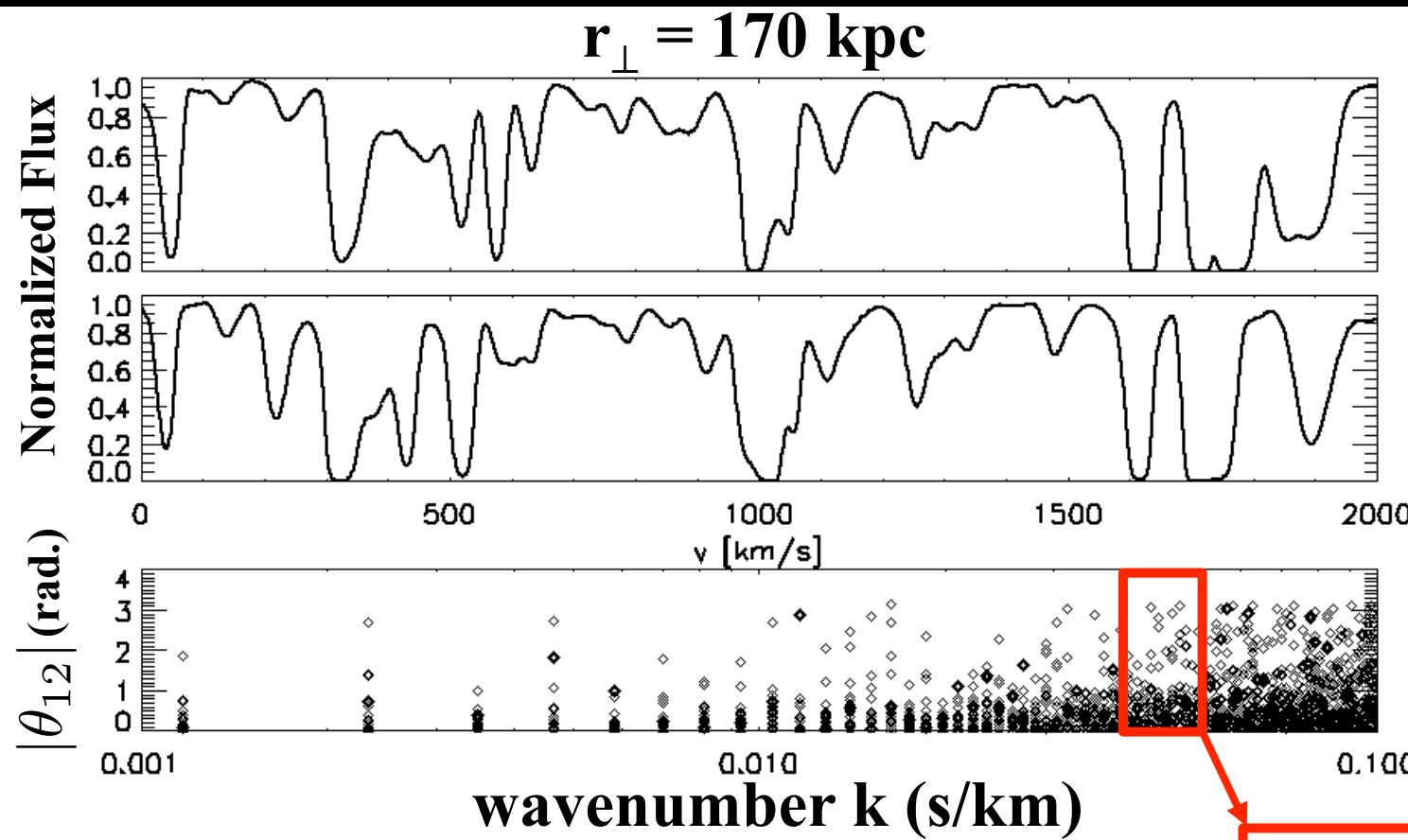
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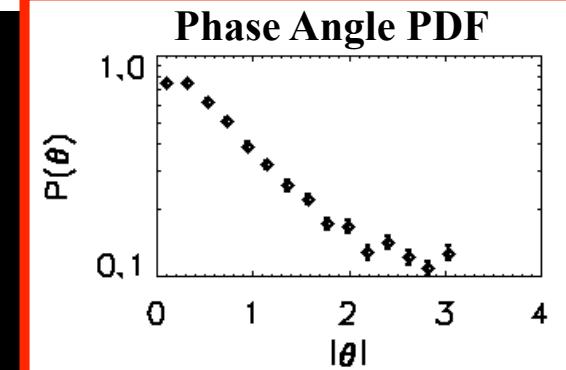


simulated
quasar
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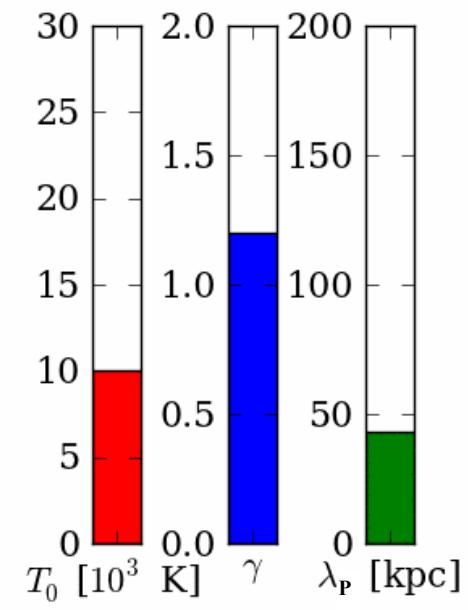
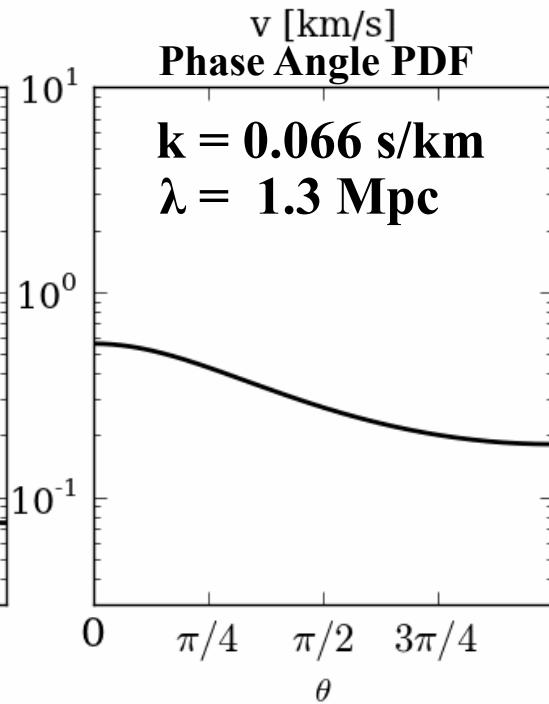
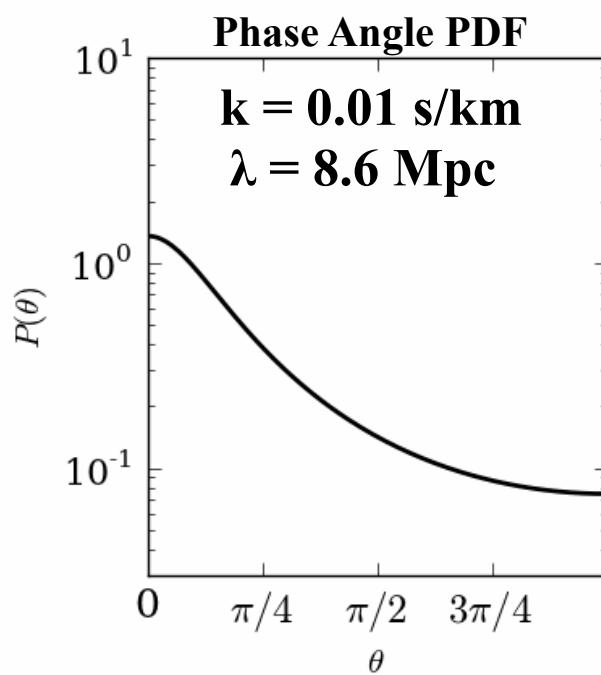
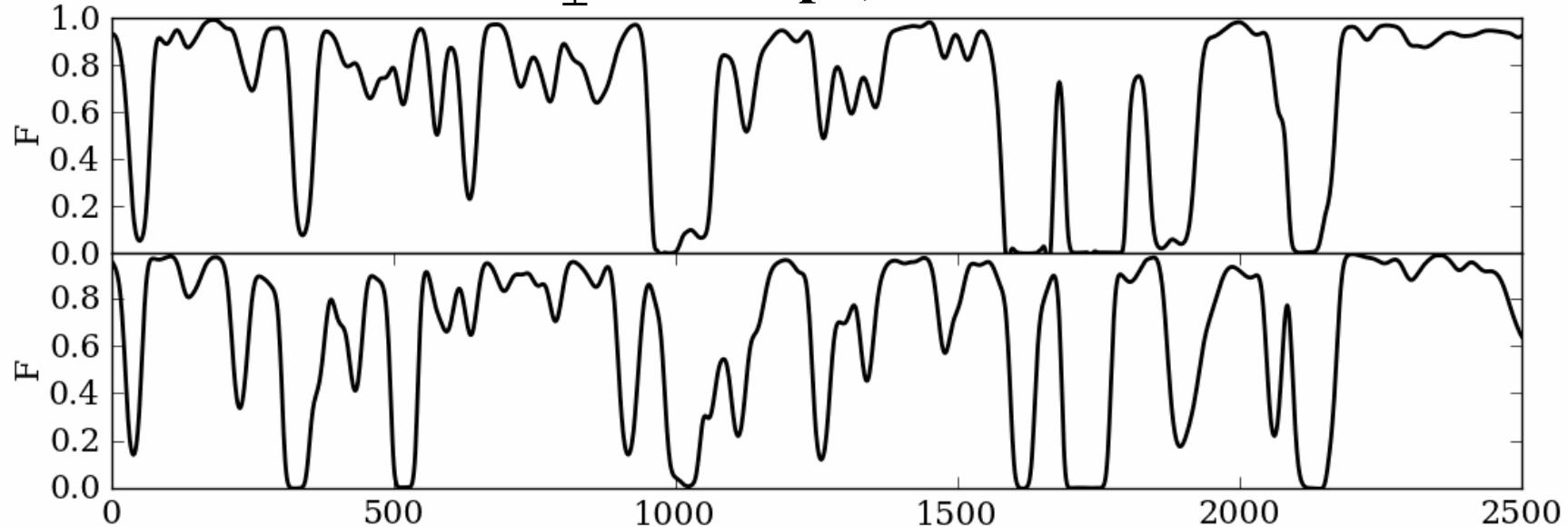
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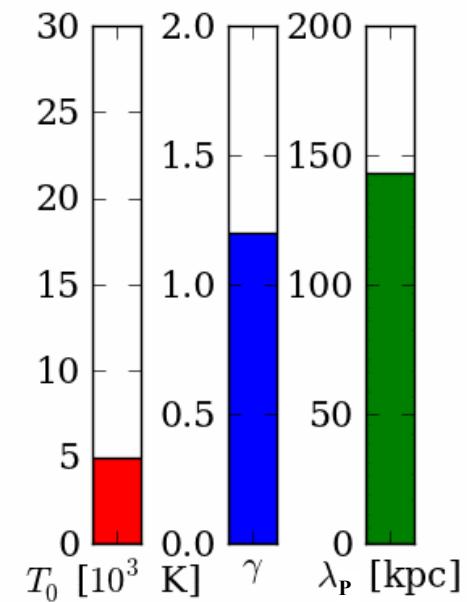
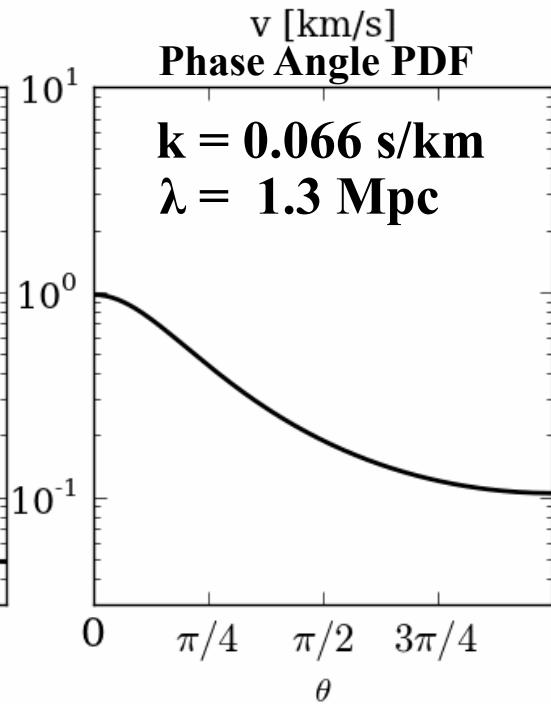
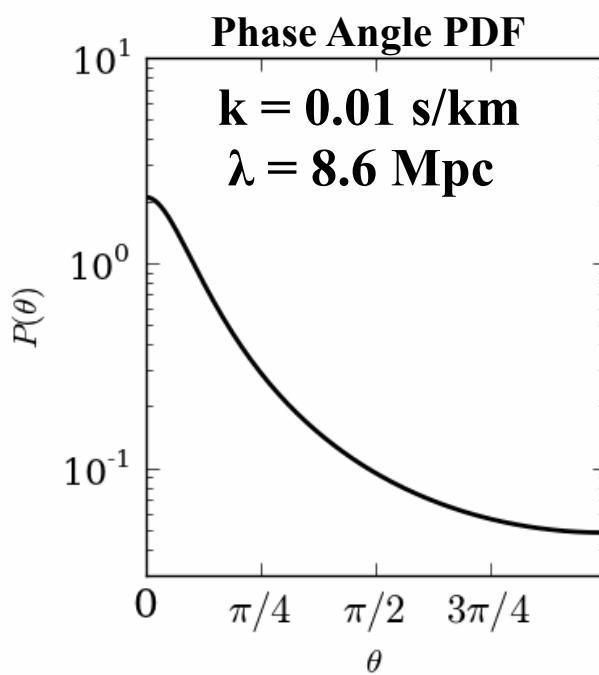
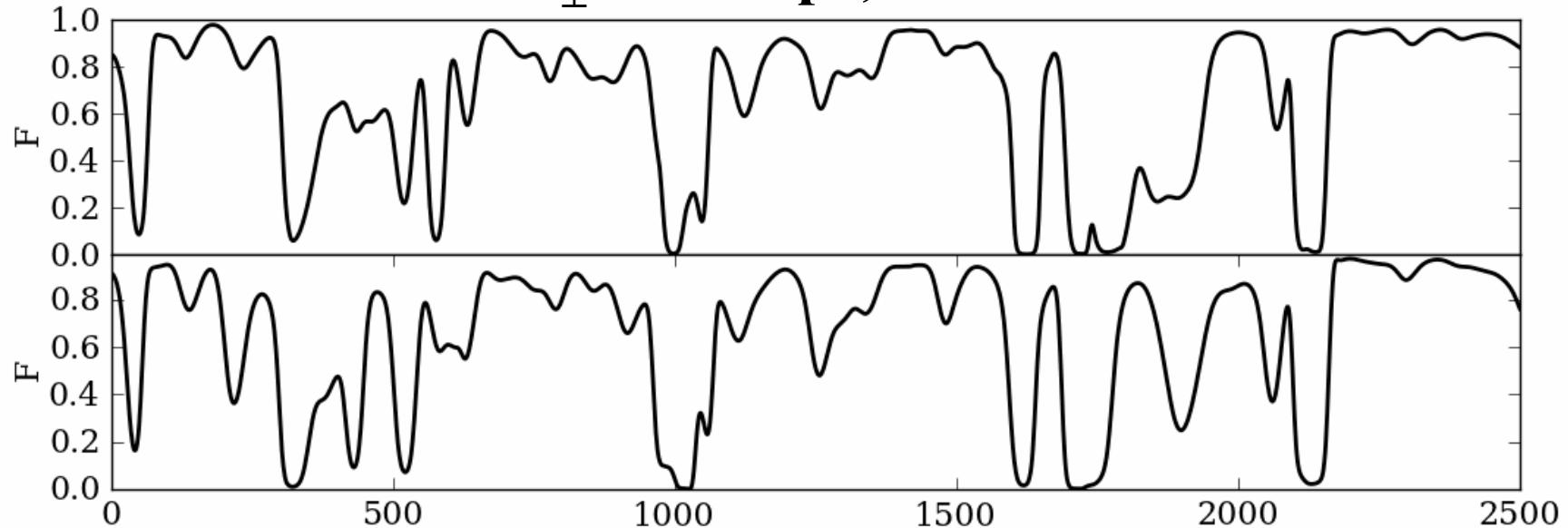
Smaller phase diff. \Rightarrow more coherence
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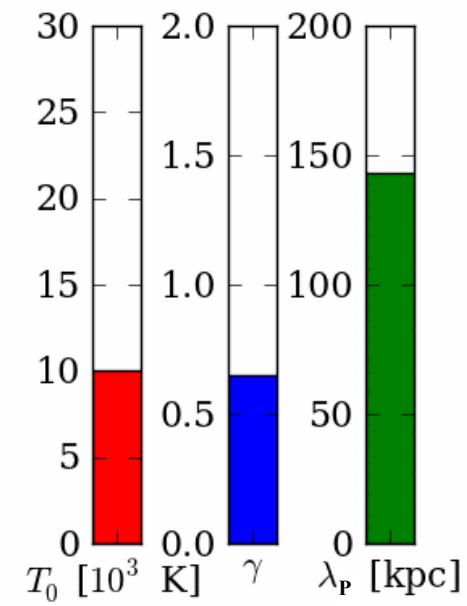
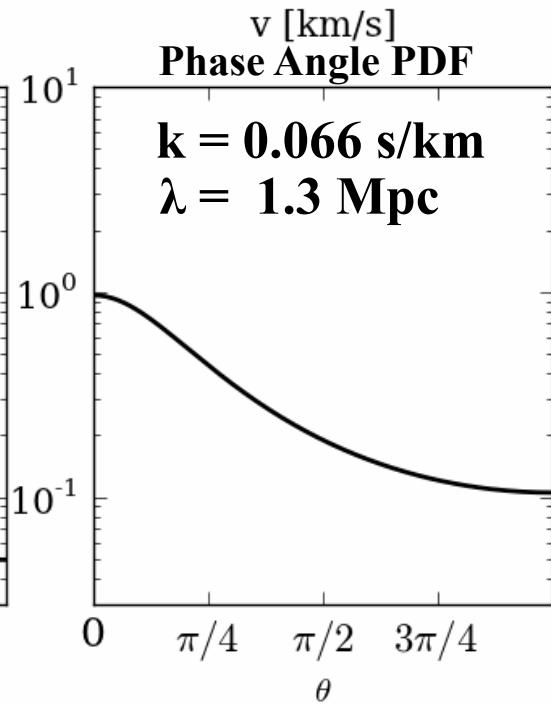
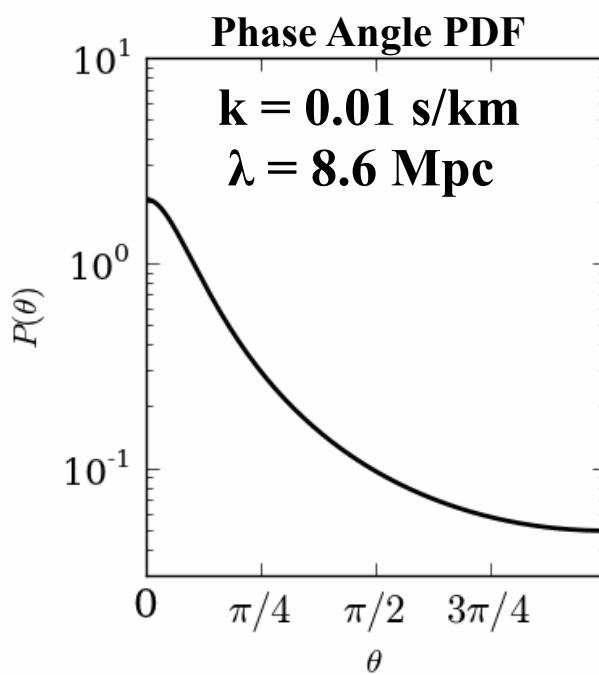
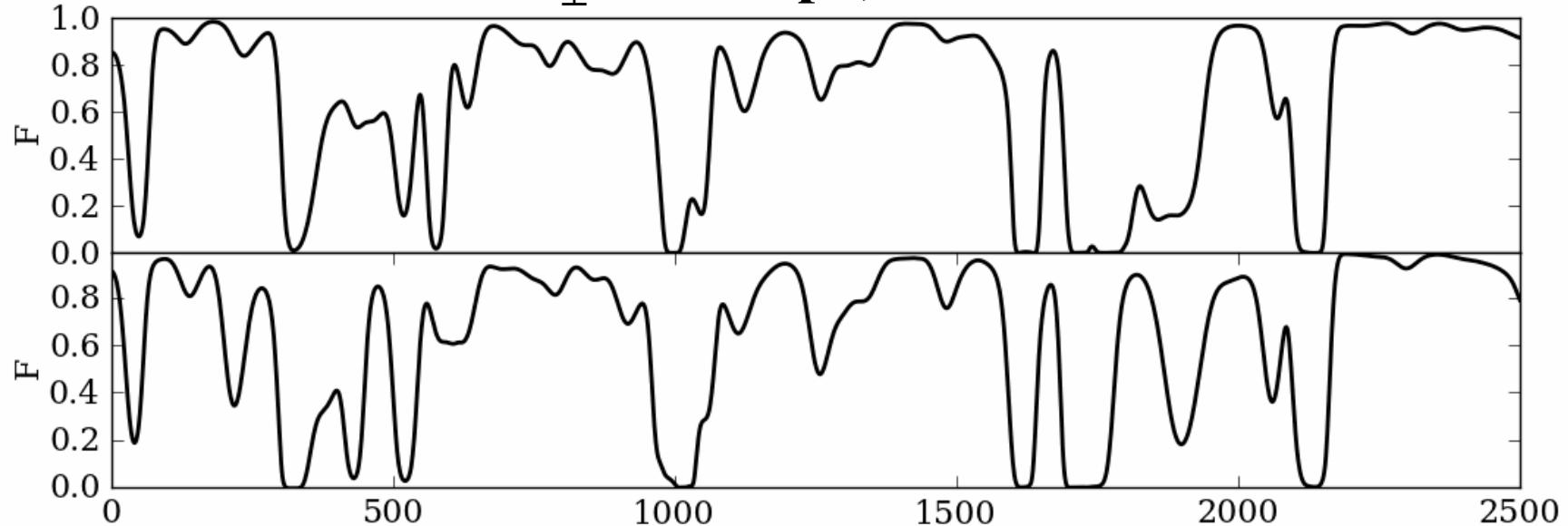
$r_{\perp} = 114 \text{ kpc}, z = 3$



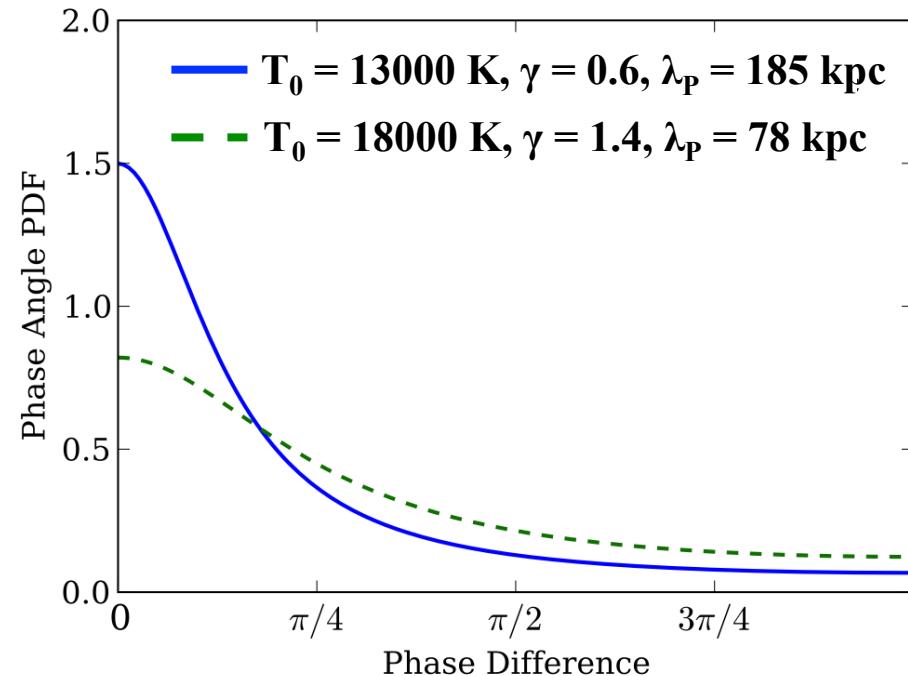
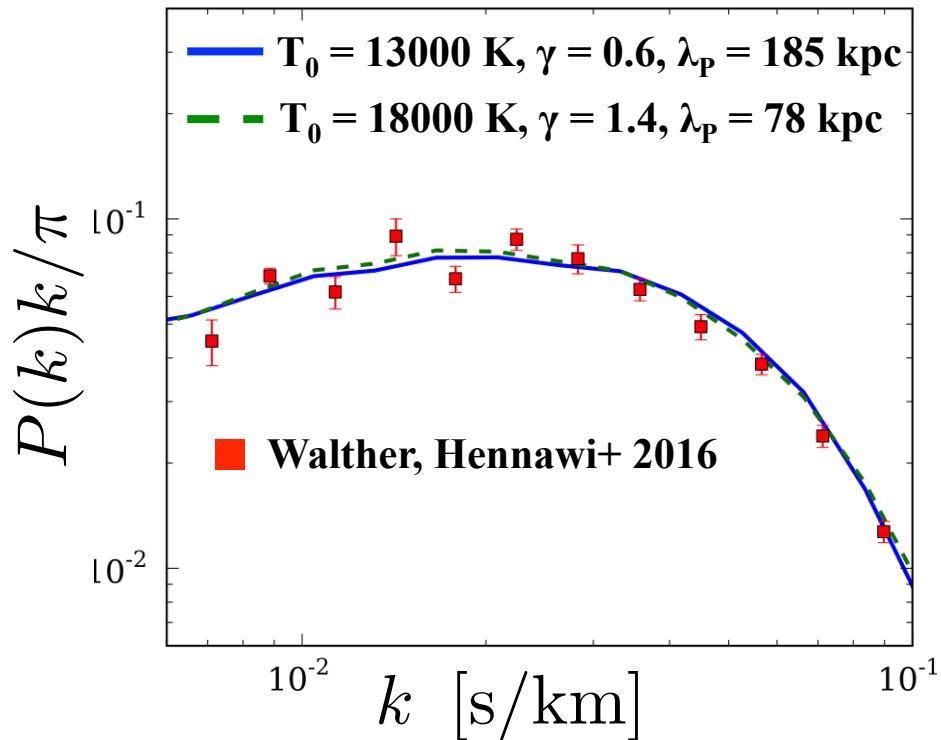
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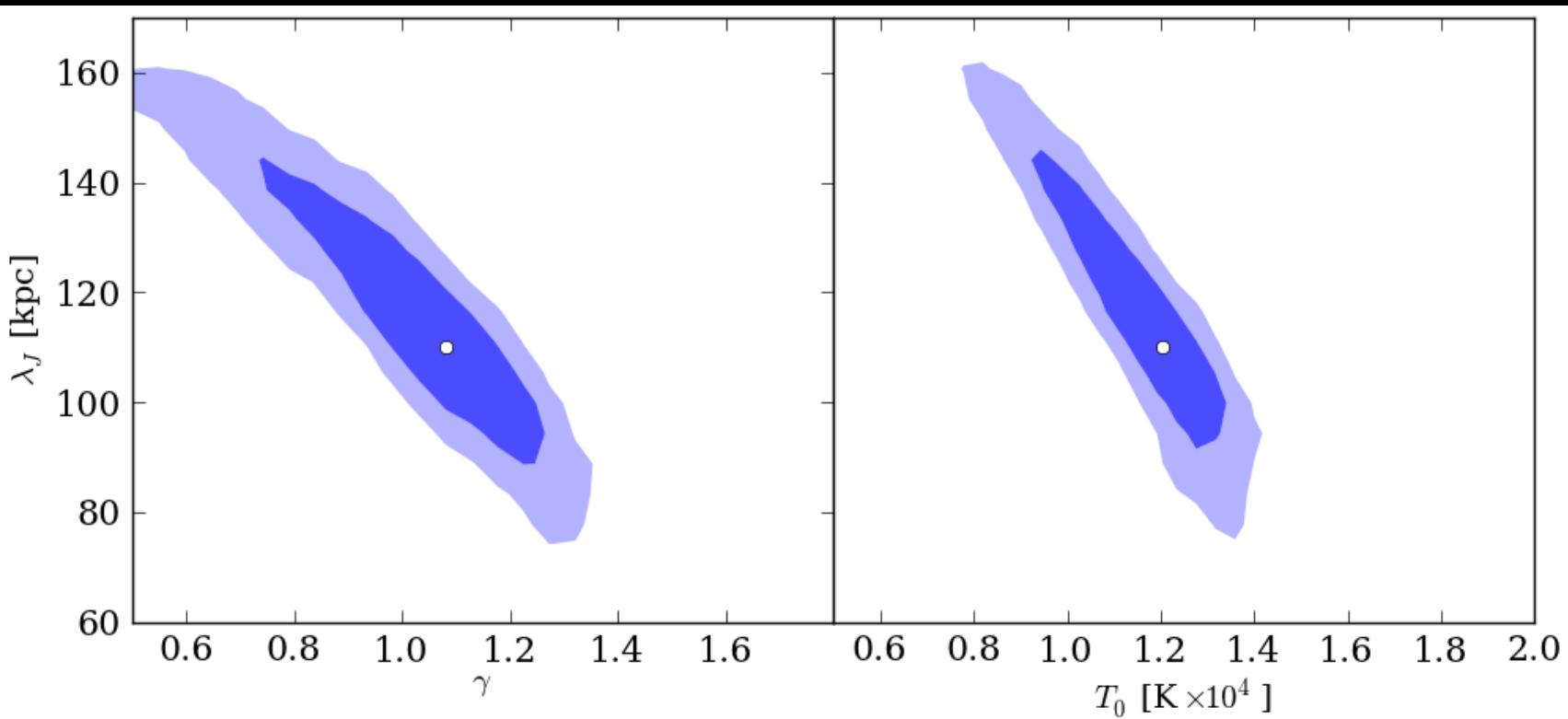


Resolving the 3D Small-Scale Structure of the IGM

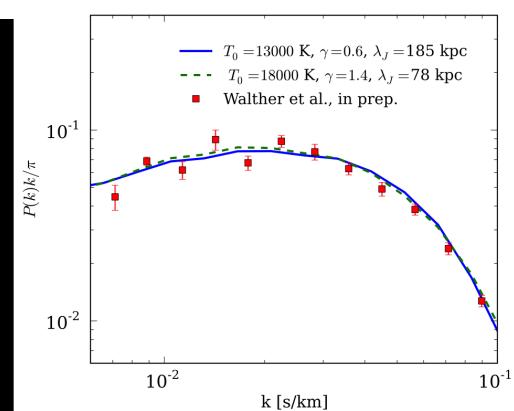


- **Problem:** Line-of-sight (1D) Ly α forest is strongly degenerate between thermal params $\{T_0, \gamma\}$ and 3D small-scale structure
- **Solution:** QSO pairs + phase angle PDF breaks degeneracy, enabling precision measurement of pressure scale λ_P

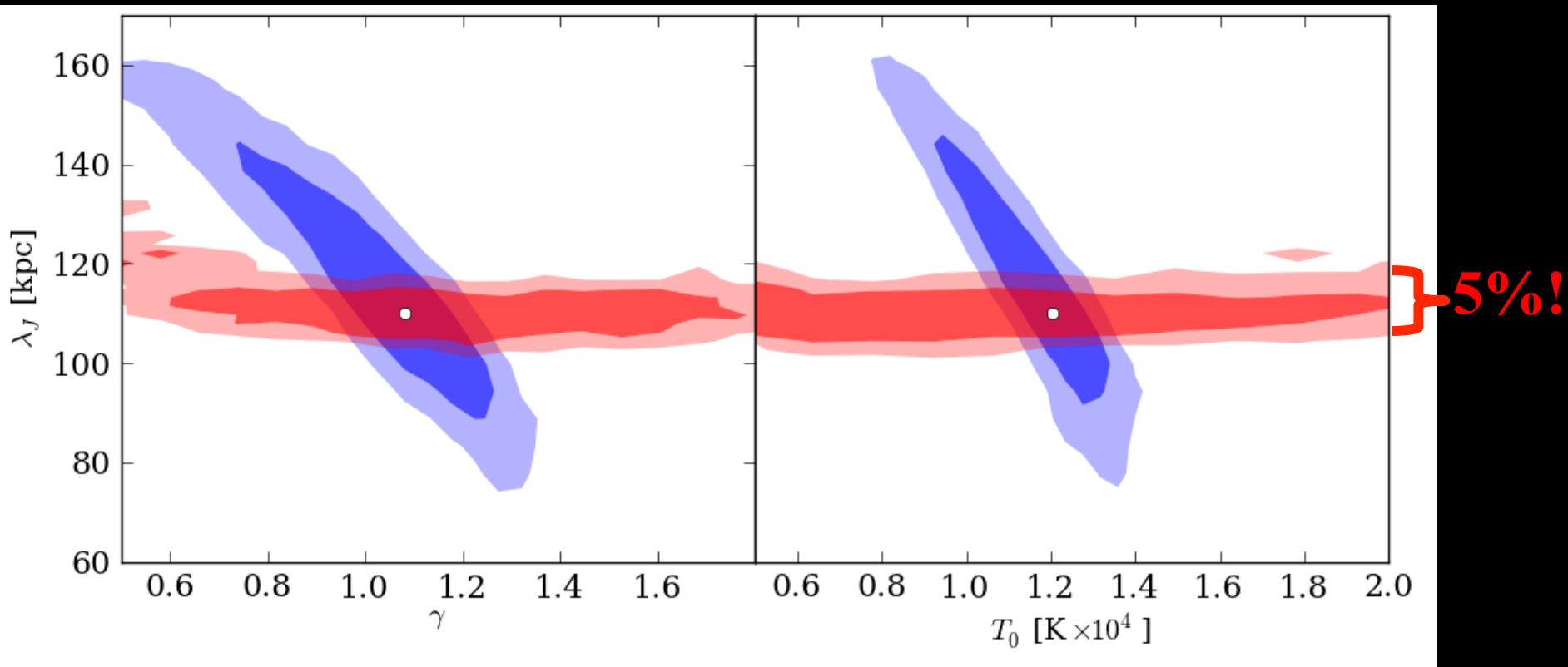
Simulated Jeans Scale Precision Constraints



Lya forest power spectrum (1D) strongly degenerate between thermal parameters $\{T_0, \gamma\}$, $T(\rho) = T_0 (\rho/\bar{\rho})^{\gamma-1}$, and pressure smoothing scale λ_p



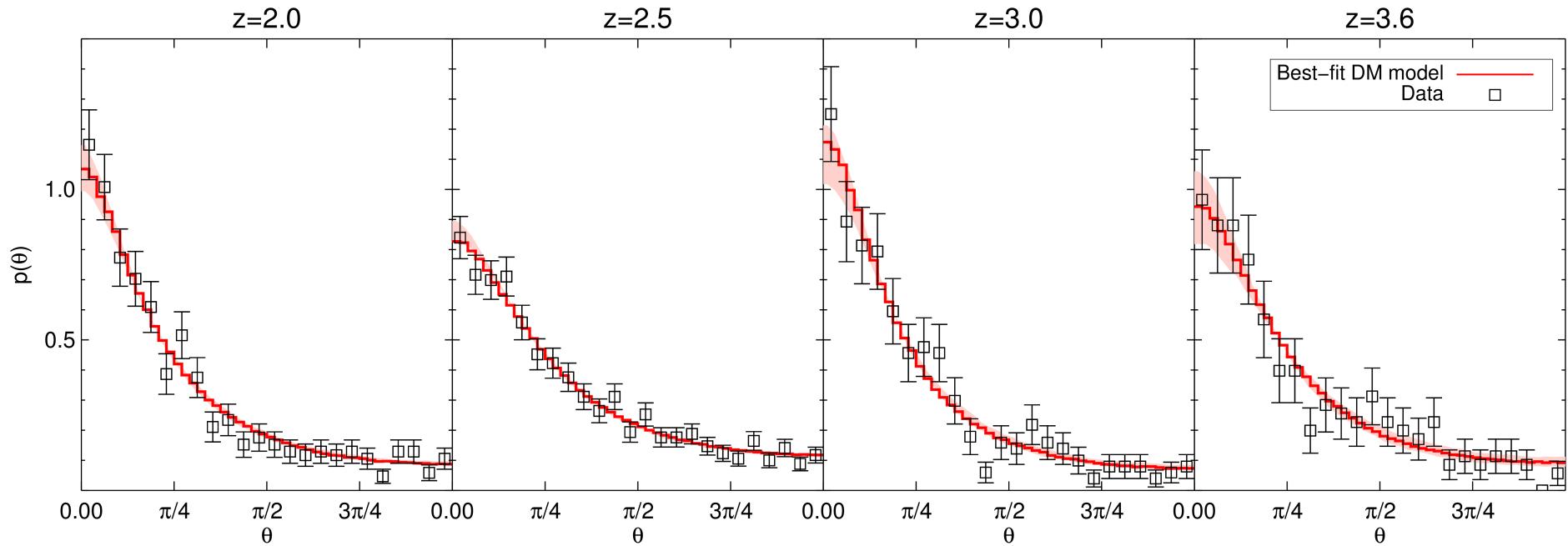
Simulated Jeans Scale Precision Constraints



Rorai, Hennawi+ 2013

Realistic sample of just 20 QSO pairs can constrain the pressure smoothing scale λ_p to 5% precision

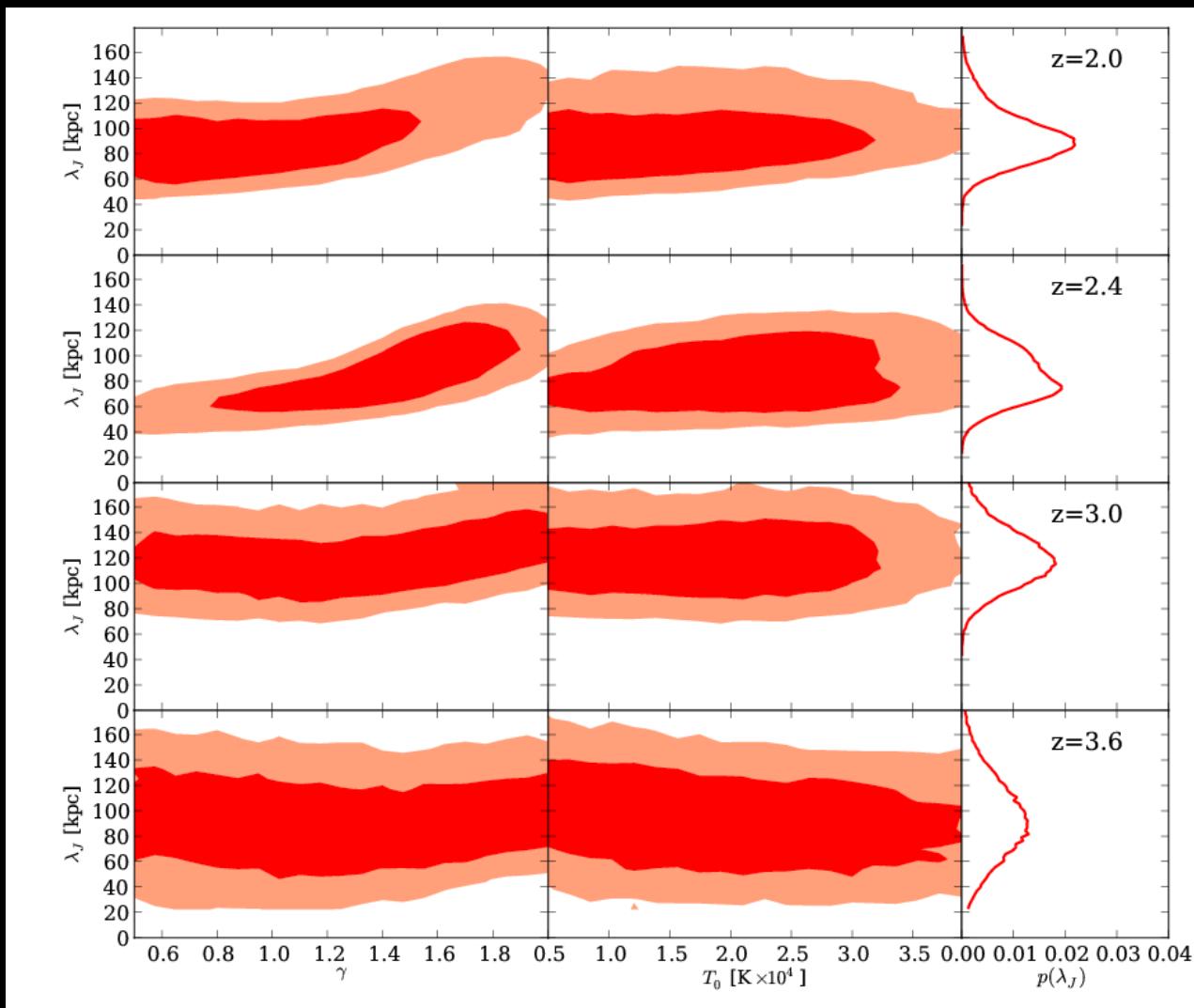
First Measurement of Pressure Smoothing Scale Using Quasar Pairs



Rorai, Hennawi+ 2016

Measurement of phase angle PDF from a sample
of 25 quasar pair spectra $1.7 < z_{\text{Ly}\alpha} < 3.9$

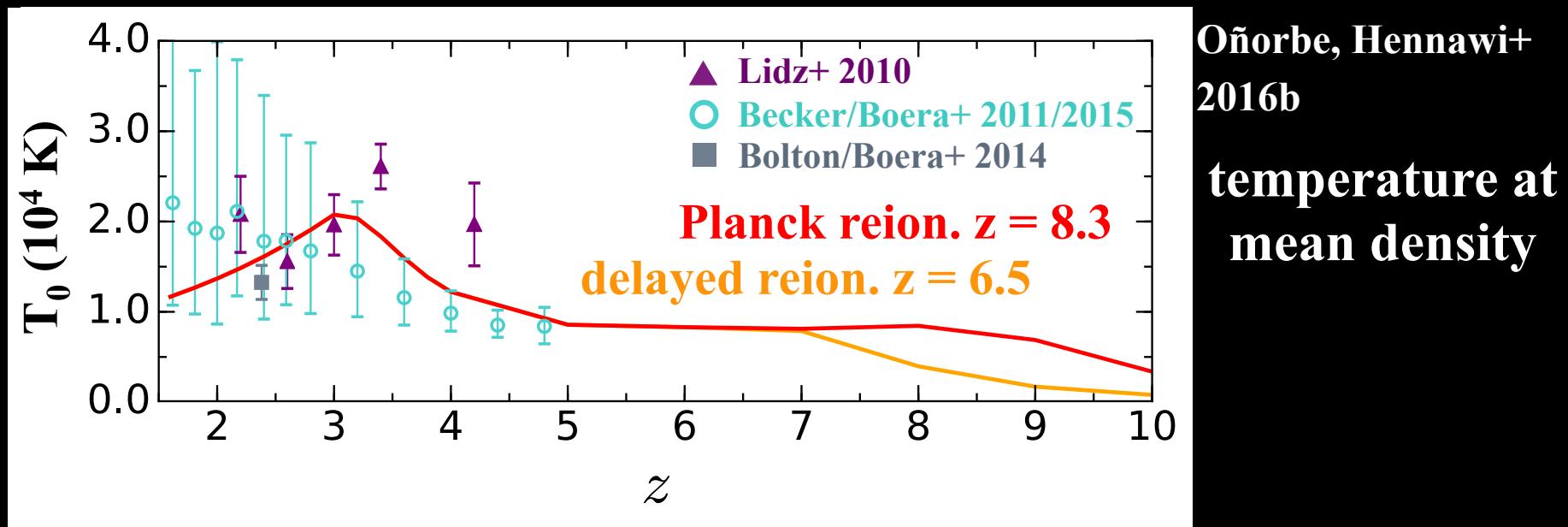
First Measurement of Pressure Smoothing Scale Using Quasar Pairs



Rorai, Hennawi+
2016

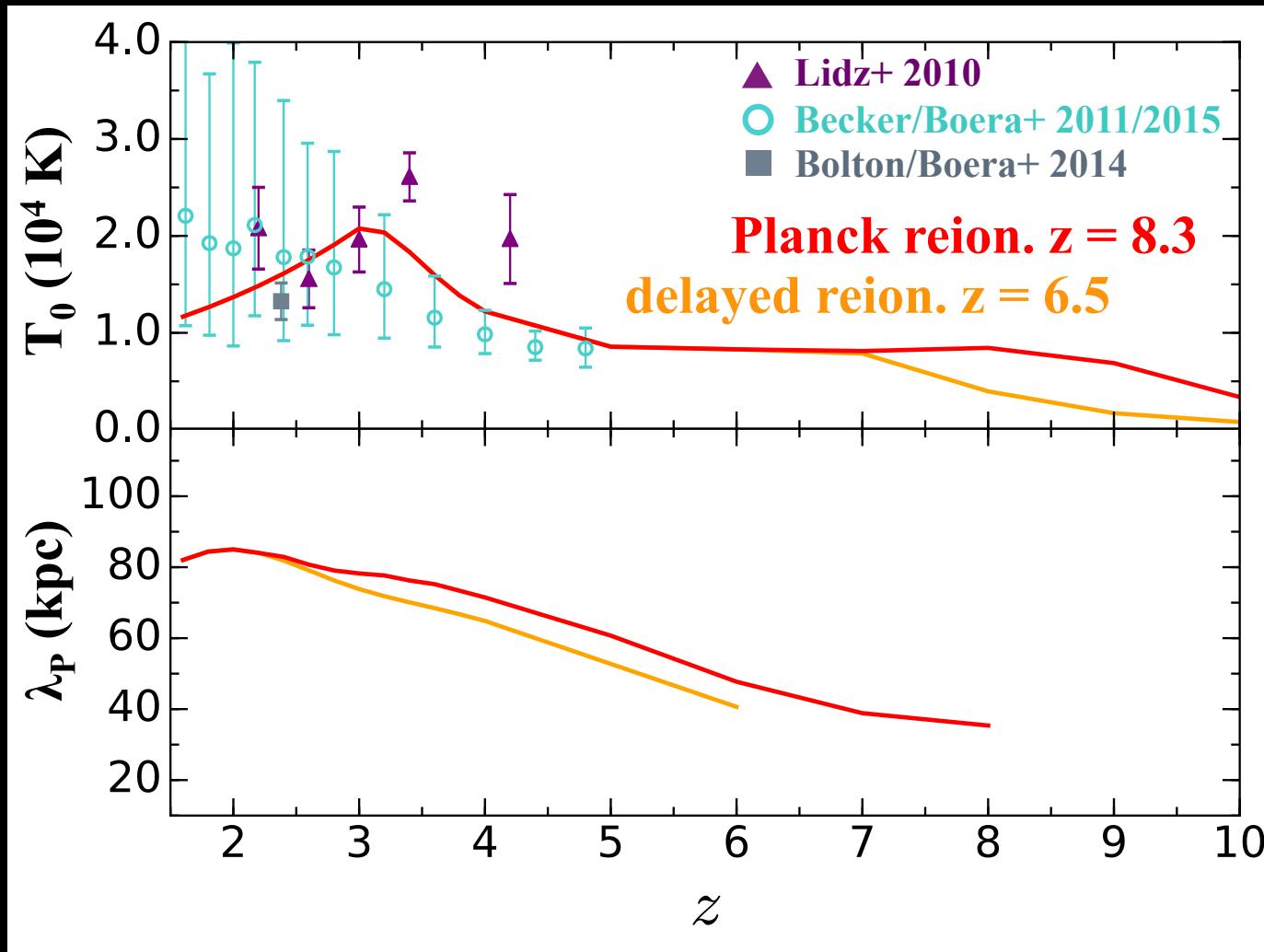
Measured in four redshift bins with 30-50% errors.

The Thermal History of the Universe



Temperature evolution for two different reionization models: $z = 8.3$ (Planck) and $z = 6.5$ (delayed)

The Thermal History of the Universe



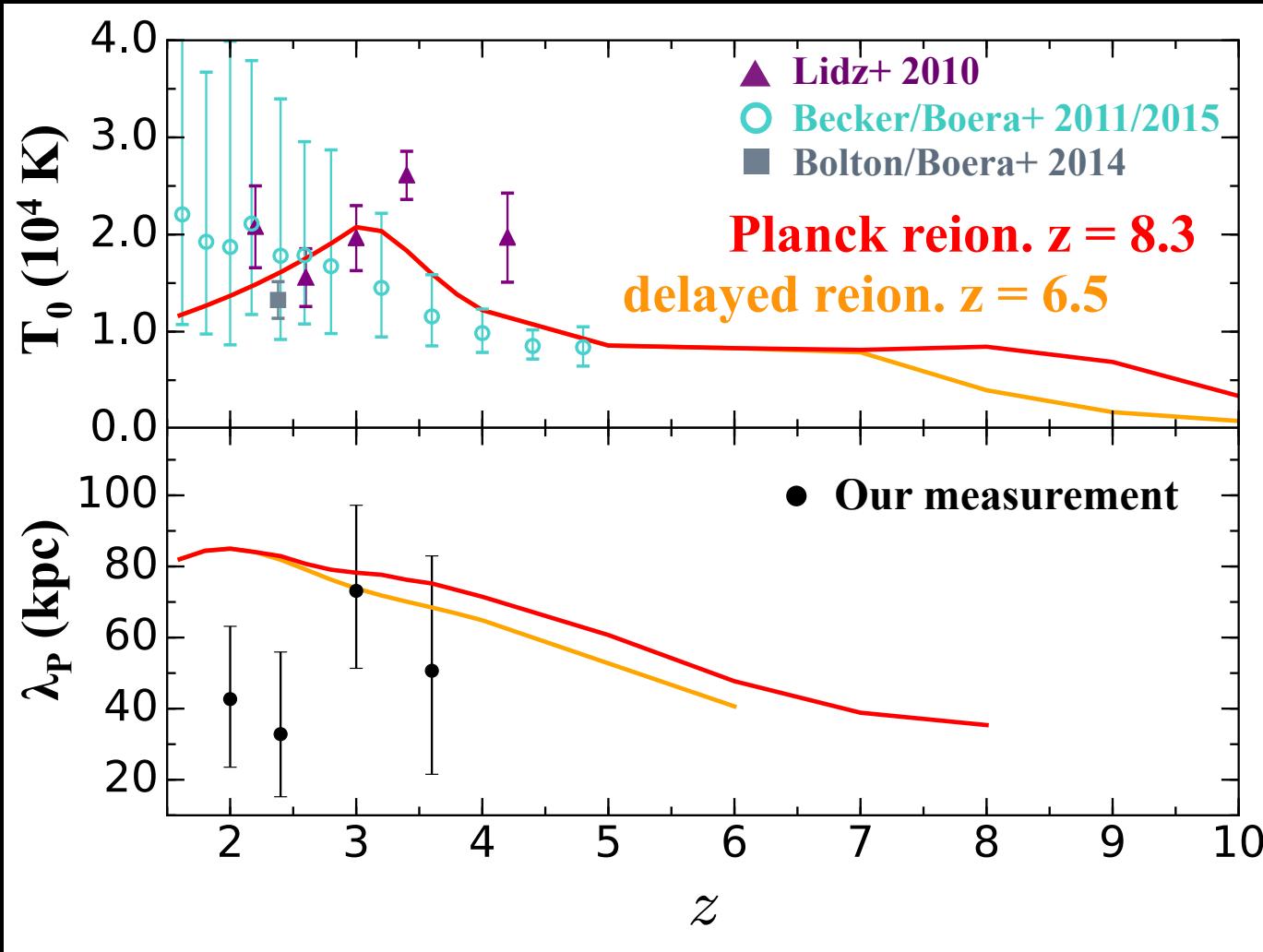
Oñorbe, Hennawi+
2016b

temperature at
mean density

pressure
smoothing
scale

Although temperature ‘forgets’ about HI reionization,
filtering scale provides thermal record of early heating

The Thermal History of the Universe



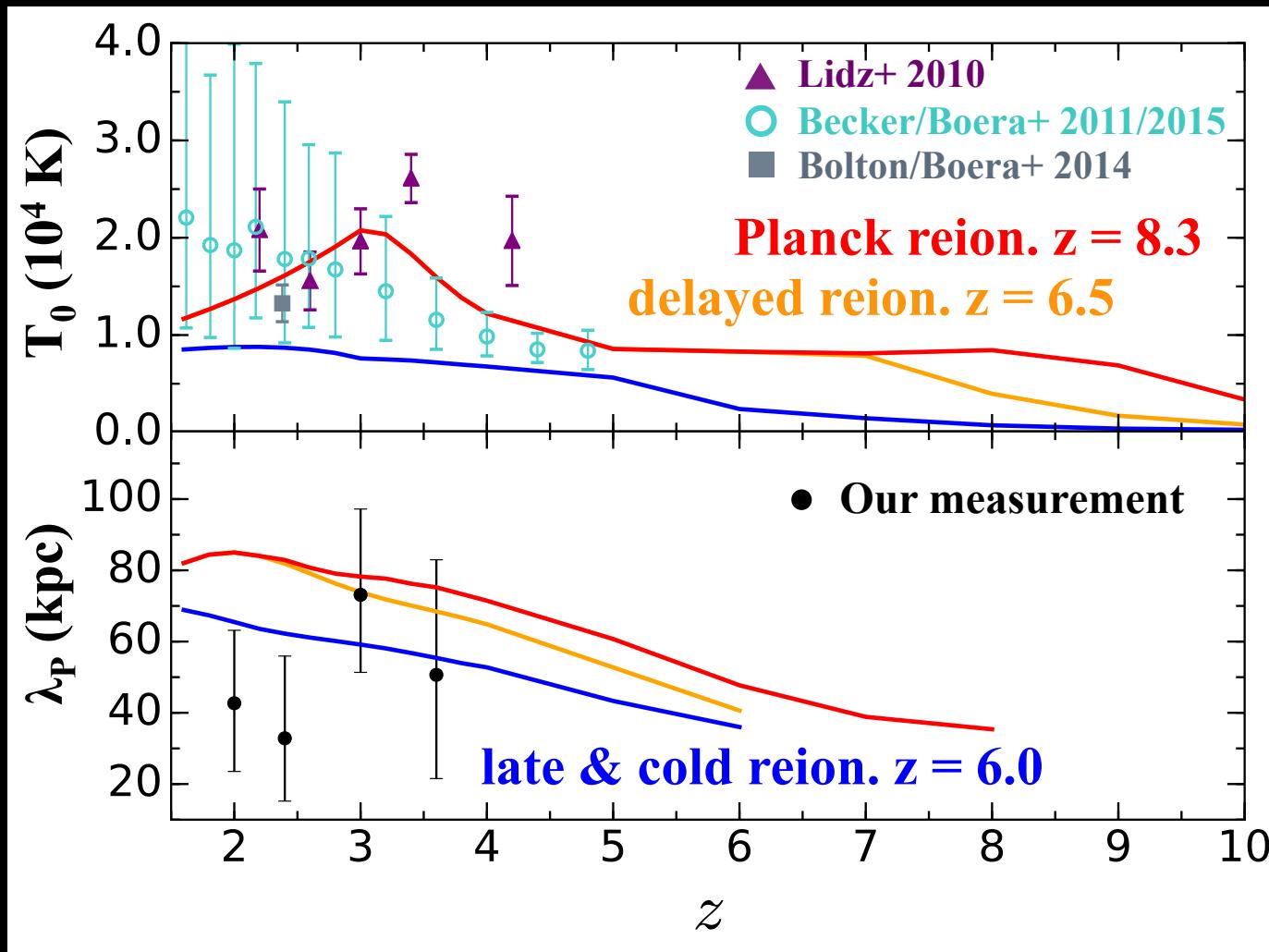
Oñorbe, Hennawi+
2016b

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Small Scale Crisis in the IGM?



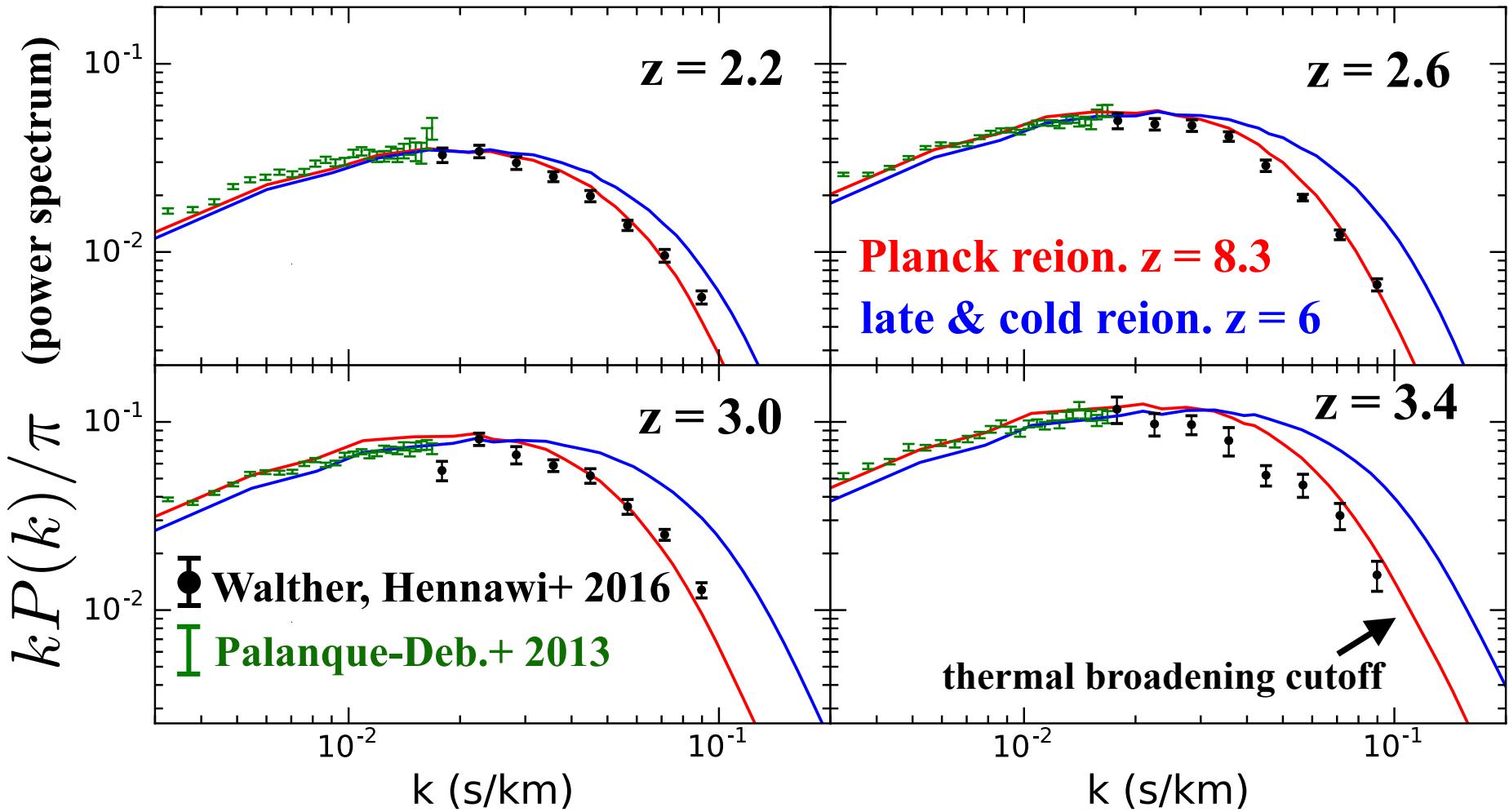
Oñorbe, Hennawi+
2016b

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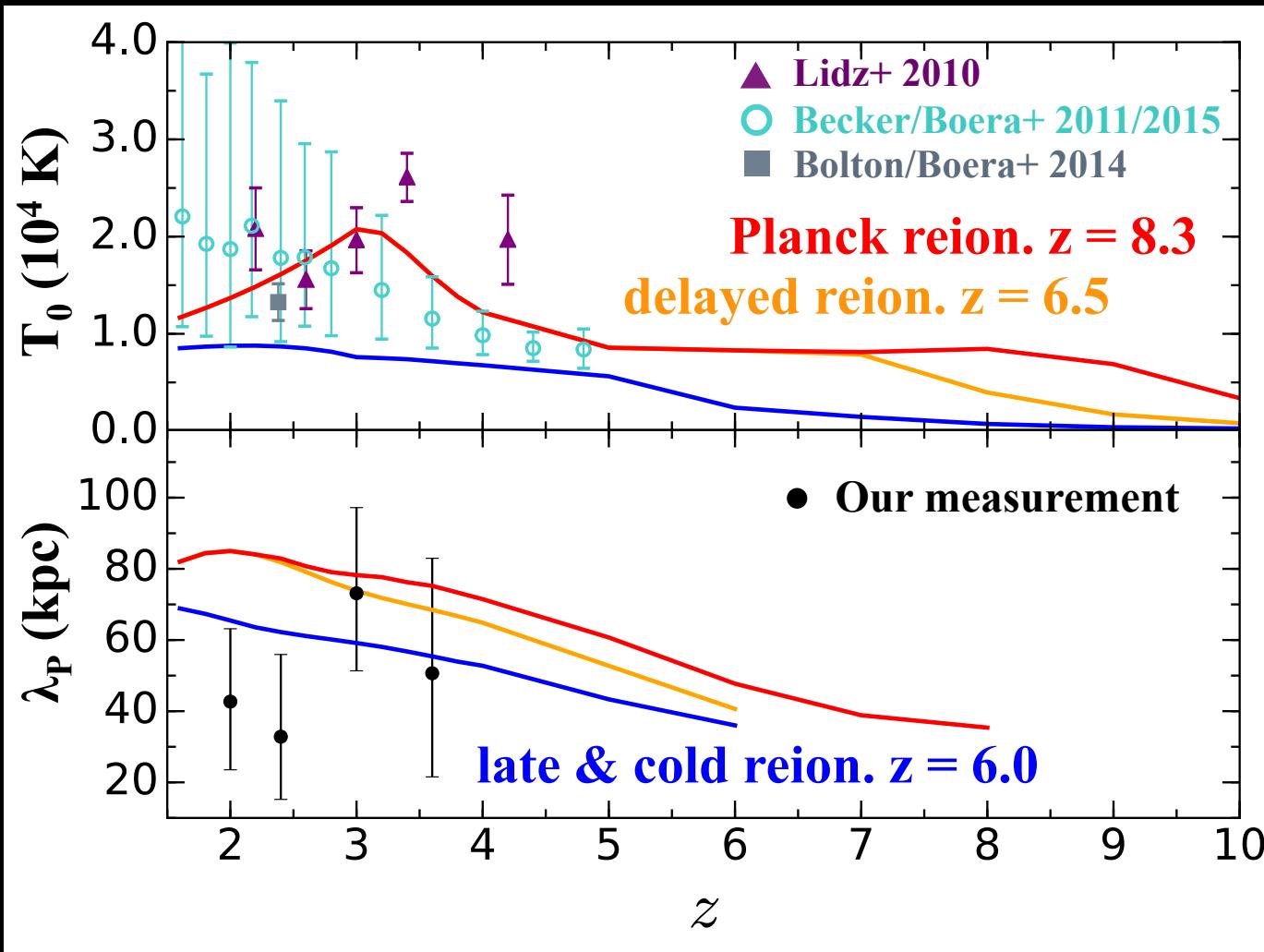
Pressure smoothing scale at $z < 3$ too small relative to sims.
which reproduce IGM temperature T_0 measurements

Power Spectrum Confirms the Crisis



Power spectrum thermal broadening cutoff requires hot IGM
T \sim 15-20,000K. Late & cold reion. model clearly ruled out.

So What's Next?



Oñorbe, Hennawi+
2016b

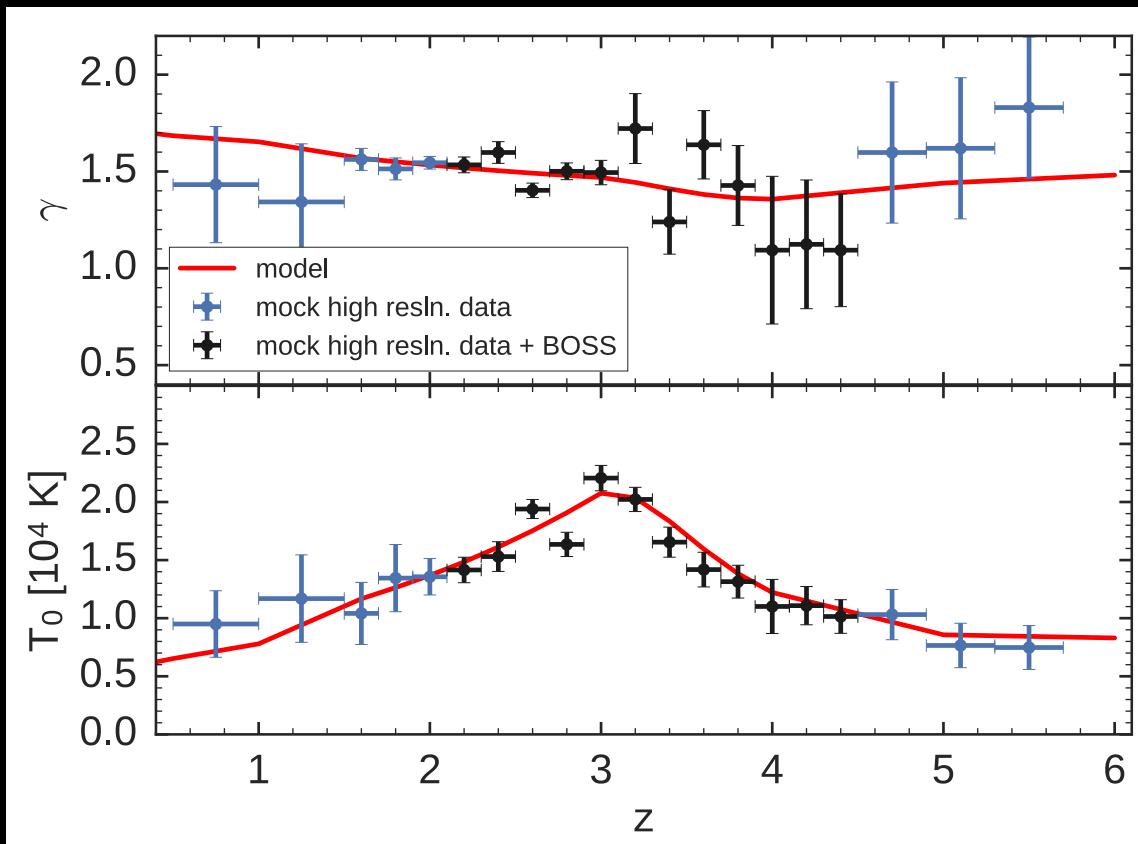
temperature at
mean density

pressure
smoothing
scale

Let's be honest....these measurements don't
look all that great

Future Prospects for IGM Thermal State

- With ~ 10 nights of telescope time, and improvements to method we can achieve $\sim 10\%$ error on λ_P
- Existing ~ 500 archival spectra (single quasars) covering $0.5 < z < 5.5$ can precisely measure power spectrum $P(k)$



Simulated
reconstruction of
IGM thermal history
from $P(k)$ given
existing archival
data

Summary

- The IGM pressure smoothing scale λ_p provides a thermal record of early heating by cosmic reionization
- Data mining of massive sky surveys identifies hundreds of rare QSO pairs which can measure this scale
- Phase differences of homologous Fourier modes in QSO pairs encode 3D information on λ_p
- First measurement yields λ_p too small relative to sims reproducing IGM measured IGM temperatures